Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,562. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEFEAT OF THE BOND BILL

The House Refuses to Grant Relief to the Treasury.

A DECISIVE ADVERSE MAJORITY

Democrats About Evenly Divided—Fifty-seven Republicans Oppose the Bill—Vote Was 135 to 162.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The last Administration bond bill was defeated this afternoon in the House, and by so decisive a vote as to convince everybody except Mr. Springer of the impossibility of getting a relief bill from the Fifty-third Congress. Immediately after the bill had been beaten by a strong majority, Mr. Springer moved a reconsideration, apparently in the hope that he could later turn the tide of opposition; but the motion to reconsider was in its turn laid on the table, where it is so far out of the reach of its friends that the effort to secure a reconsideration of it is not at all likely to be made.

Mr. Reed's proposed substitute received about 100 votes. This was the utmost that any one expected it to receive. There was some Republican support of the bill introduced for the Administration, but there was little Democratic support for the substitute of Mr. Reed. There was not much disappointment at the outcome. The vote was reached before the advocates of the Springer bill had made a close canvass of the House, but those who reach conclusions without making canvasses declared a day or two ago, immediately after Mr. Carlisle sent to the Senate his report indicating that the Treasury soon would have a surplus, that after such a statement as that it would be unreasonable to hope for Democratic support of a measure asking for authority to make a new bond issue and so increase the public indebtedness.

As nothing is to be expected of the Senate, the Administration is left no resort, except to issue bonds under existing laws. The verdict that was awaited has been received. The Democratic House refuses to afford to its own Administration the support that that Administration requested it might receive. If the President is convinced that the Treasury must be replenished, he now will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a call for bids for bonds, at such rate of interest and for such period as may be deemed wise. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot veto that direction by writing a letter to the Congress or either branch of it. The Secretary's letter to the Senate has been accepted here as the expression of his opinion that bonds are unnecessary, and that the public credit can be strained until the receipts more than equal the expenditures. The Treasury is making gains, but they are slow, and of gold the increase has not yet begun.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Votes on the Amendments, Substitutes, and the Final Result.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The pending question when the House in Committee of the Whole this morning resumed consideration of the bond bill was the appeal of Mr. Bland from the ruling of Chairman Richardson that his substitute was not in order.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) offered an amendment to Section 1 directing that bonds of the denominations of $20, $50, and $100 be offered for sale at such national banks as the Secretary of the Treasury should direct.

On this amendment Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) declared his belief that the honor and welfare of the country were involved in the passage of the bill. He had frequently been compelled to differ with the Chief Executive, he said, but he forgot all these differences in his admiration of the manly, brave action of the President in this financial crisis of the country. It was worthy, he said, of the most illustrious of the chief magistrates. Then most impressively, Gen. Sickles said, in closing:

"If a long life, given largely to the public service, entitles me to appeal to my associates on the floor to hold up the credit and honor of our country, in God's name, I take the opportunity to do so." [Applause.]

Washington in Tears

Mr. Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) opposed the bill in a brief speech, closing as follows: "What would Washington say to-day if he could come down and look upon this House" [Laughter.] Oh, ters bigger than mountains would flow from his eyes, and he would almost die from the pangs that would pierce his heart."

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) suggested: "He would take a whip and drive the money changers out."

"What would old 'Hickory' Jackson, who was born in my county say?" demanded Mr. Strait, and, answering his own question, he said: "He would say, 'Get out of here!' and he would throw out about half the members of this House and lay the lash upon them. The idea of talking about peace and prosperity. Oh, if New-York had her say she would fix the matter all right, sure enough. She would stand and dictate to the people with her sordid gold. The question now for us to consider is whether man is greater than gold." [Applause.]

Mr. Stockdale, (Dem., Miss.,) affered as an amendment to Mr. Brosius's amendment the declaration contained in the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that all money of the Government should be kept at a parity. The amendment was ruled out of order, and the Brosius amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment repealing the 10 per cent. State bank tax, taking effect Jan. 1, 1897. Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) moved to make the appeal take effect July 1, 1896. Mr. Livingston's amendment to the amendment was rejected and so was Mr. Wheeler's.

Mr. Haugen (Rep., Wis.,) moved to strike out the portion of the bill which forbids the issue of national bank circulation based upon the 2 per cent. bonds.

McKeighan Tells a Story.

Discussing this amendment, Mr. McKeighan, (Pop., Neb.,) said the position of the Democratic party reminded him of the soldier whom he once heard soliloquizing on the battlefield of Shiloh. He said: "I love my country! Oh, yes; and I believe I would die for her; but if the good Lord lets me out of this scrape I will never fall in love with another country."

"The Democratic party," said Mr. McKeighan, "is doubtless in love with its President. It has died, I believe, for its President. I don't believe it will ever fall in love with another President." [Laughter.]

Mr. Haugen's amendment was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) moved an amendment to make the bonds payable in gold or

Continued on Page 3.

"LYNCH THE MOTORMAN!" CRIED

Young Henry Havemeyer Killed by a Myrtle Avenue Trolley Car—He Was Driving a Wagon on the Track.

Henry Havemeyer, eighteen years old, of 505 Flushing Avenue, was killed last night by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car in charge of non-union men.

Young Havemeyer was driving in a coal wagon along Myrtle Avenue. Near Sumner Avenue he was overtaken by a car. It was snowing violently, the tracks were slippery, and it was difficult to see over fifty feet.

The gong of the car was rung, but Havemeyer did not turn out in time, and the car struck the wagon with great force.

The wagon was demolished, and Havemeyer rolled under the car and was crushed to death.

A crowd collected, and reserves from the Thirteenth Precinct were called to protect the non-union men and to preserve order.

There were cries of "Lynch the motorman!" and but for the presence of the police the non-union men in charge of the car would have been roughly handled.

Havemeyer's body was wedged so far under the car that it was necessary to overturn the car before the body could be dragged out. It was badly mutilated.

Edward P. Mahoney of 183 Park Row, New-York, the motorman, and Christopher H. Crowell of 164 Covert Street, Brooklyn, the conductor, were arrested.

Havemeyer's body was taken to an undertaking establishment, and his relatives were notified.

There were thirty-two trolley collisions yesterday in Brooklyn. Car 838 of the Ralph Avenue line was in two collisions within an hour, once with a Halsey Street car, and once with a car of the Fulton Street road.

A carriage, in which were John F. Withers of 335 Flatbush Avenue and two ladies, was smashed to pieces last night by a Court Street car at Fulton and Johnson Streets. The occupants were thrown out, but were not injured. The horse got beneath the car, but was only lamed slightly.

A DINNER TO THE JUDICIARY

Justices of the Supreme Court Dine with the President—A Boston Debutante at Mrs. Hearst's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Judiciary. The table, which was set in the State dining room, was ornamented with baskets of ferns and Belle Siebrecht roses, a variety never used before. The mantels were banked with the same roses.

The President and Mrs. Fuller led the way to the dining room. Mrs. Cleveland was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. The other guests were Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice and Mrs. White, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Chief Justice Alvey, Judge Morris and Miss Morris, Judge and Mrs. Shepard, Senator and Mrs. Vilas, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator Platt, Representative and Mrs. Ray, Representative and Mrs. Outhwaite, Representative and Mrs. Patterson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Anderson of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. V. Powell Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Richard Townsend, and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany. Mrs. Cleveland wore a superb gown of orchid pink satin, spangled with gold. Mrs. Fuller was in a toilet of yellow brocade.

Mrs. Hearst gave a reception this afternoon to introduce Miss Anthony of Boston. In spite of the storm, the house was crowded with callers. The ceiling of the drawing room was covered with orchids, and the balcony in the music room was filled with American Beauty roses. There was a charming musical programme, and refreshments. The hostess wore a gown of gray brocade, and the debutante was in pure white.

PULLMAN MAY BE TRIED FOR CONTEMPT

Judge Grosscup Trying to Ascertain if He Evaded a Subpoena.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Debs case was preceded this morning by the examination of William R. Johnson, a colored porter in George M. Pullman's office. Judge Grosscup conducted the examination, which was instituted with the view of ascertaining whether Mr. Pullman had evaded service of a subpoena.

Johnson said Mr. Pullman came to his office at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Deputy Marshal Jones arrived an hour later. Porter Johnson took Jones's card in to Private Secretary C. S. Sweet, who, without going into Mr. Pullman's room, brought back the card with the statement that Mr. Pullman was out. The defense tried to get Secretary Sweet into court, but stated to the Judge that he, also, had disappeared.

The matter will be pushed. Judge Grosscup said that even long after this case is finished, when Mr. Pullman gets back from Florida, he can be punished for contempt of court, if it shall be proved that he evaded the subpoena. The intention of the court was to find out the truth of the matter.

Miss Jennie Curtiss testified that when an employe at Pullman she had been compelled to pay her dead father's rent.

Debs was allowed to read several of his manifestoes, in which everybody was counseled to abstain from violence, and obey the law. He remained on the stand all day, and stood his cross-examination well.

Mr. Plummer Not Interested.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a long article in your issue of this day headed "Spent Money Like Water," whereby you connect my name with that of Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Charles L. Colby, and Colgate Hoyt of this city as being interested in the purchase and control of a large mining investment, well known as the "Monte Cristo" district, in the State of Washington. Will you kindly insert in your columns to-morrow the statement of fact as from me that never, directly or indirectly, or in any manner whatsoever, have I had any interest in this property to which you refer? JOHN F. PLUMMER.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1895.

Chosen to be Bishop of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—At the Protestant Episcopal Church Convention today the Rev. John H. White of Faribault, Minn., was chosen Bishop of Indiana. There were many candidates, the Rev. Mott Williams of Marquette, Mich., being the next strongest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—The new Bishop of Indiana, the Rev. John Hazen White, is about forty-five years of age. He was educated at the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn. His first parish was at Joliet, Ill. From thence he was transferred to St. Paul. About four years ago he was appointed Warden of the Seabury Divinity School, at Faribault.

Cadets Appointed to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been issued by the War Department:

Thomas W. Tipton, Bloomington, Ill.; Fred J. Bean, (alternate,) Maroa, Ill.; Stanley D. Embrick, Boiling Springs, Penn.; Thomas M. McCachran, (alternate,) Newville, Penn.; Llewellin N. Bushfield, Elizabethtown, Ky.; S. I. M. Major, (alternate,) Falls of Rough, Ky.; Charles M. Bundell, Sharon, Penn.; Joseph H. Graves, Laketon, Ky.; G. B. Lutin, (alternate,) Moscow, Ky.; Chalmers McStevens, Brewton, Ala.; Walter S. Brown, North Bridgeton, Me.; B. B. Watts, St. Louis, Mo.

NO NEWS OF LA GASCOGNE

The White Star Line Teutonic, Due Wednesday, Not Heard From.

MAY BE HELPING FRENCH LINER

Admitted Now that Something More Than Stress of Weather is Delaying La Gascogne—Both Stanch Vessels.

La Gascogne, the long-overdue French Line steamship, was still somewhere east of Sandy Hook last night, and her most optimistic friends admitted that some cause other than heavy weather is responsible for her delayed arrival.

No stress of weather, however severe or long continued, could have protracted her voyage so long, and there is no longer any reason to doubt that an accident of some sort has befallen the vessel.

That much is conceded by the agents. But admitting that the machinery has become disabled, which is the most likely supposition that has been reached, it does not follow that the ship and her passengers are in any desperate peril. That stanchly-built and buoyant craft should be well able to ride out, independent of machinery, the gales that are now known to be prevailing on the Atlantic. Many other vessels, some of them not so stanch or new, have been left in a similar plight, and marine records have yet to note any large percentage of final disaster due to such accident.

The White Star liner Teutonic is also overdue. That vessel was due at this port since Wednesday morning, and if she fails to appear to-day, there will be many to believe that she has fallen in with La Gascogne. There were some who held to that belief last night. The weatherly qualities of the White Star racer are well known, and it was urged that gales which permitted less pretentious craft to reach port on schedule time would not have so long delayed the Teutonic, a vessel which, in turf parlance, is known to take kindly to the sort of heavy going which the Atlantic race course now demands.

While the Teutonic's delayed arrival has been ascribed to an effort to succor La Gascogne, no one has thought of attributing the non-appearance of the Teutonic to some exclusive trouble of her own. That is due, perhaps, to that vessel's long immunity from the vicissitudes of the sea. The Teutonic has never broken anything but records, and since the advent of the new Cunarders she has subsided in that direction.

When seen in the White Star office yesterday H. Maitland Kersey, the manager of the line, gave it as his opinion that the Teutonic had been delayed by heavy weather. When asked if Capt. Cameron of the Teutonic would be likely to take La Gascogne in tow in case he fell in with that vessel and found her in a crippled condition, Mr. Kersey said that the Teutonic, being a mail boat, would not be authorized to delay her journey by taking in tow another vessel unless it was for the purpose of saving life. To save life, it was explained, the Captains were authorized to adopt any measure that was thought necessary. They were not, however, to delay to save property only.

As all indications show that the region where the Teutonic and La Gascogne ought now to be is swept by fierce gales, the problem of saving life from a crippled steamship would necessarily involve the saving of property also. Seas out there are doubtless swinging high, and under such conditions there are no methods known to mariners by which passengers could be transferred from one vessel to another without extreme peril. It would be possible to rescue seamen inured to rough weather and familiar with the handling of boats, but it would be a difficult and a perilous task, and one which is not likely to be undertaken, to attempt a transfer of passengers from one ocean steamship to another during the height of an Atlantic gale. It is, therefore, more than likely that if the Teutonic has fallen in with La Gascogne, the latter vessel is now in tow of the White Star liner.

Mr. Kersey said he had not cabled for a list of the Teutonic's passengers, and could not say exactly how many were on board. He thought she carried the usual number for this season, and that, he said, was about 400.

A dispatch from Halifax, received yesterday afternoon, is to the effect that the steamer Alpha, from West Indian ports, is three days overdue at that port. It is thought possible that she may have some information regarding the missing French liner.

The French artist J. B. Raffraelli has the bulk of his works on board the Gascogne, and intends exhibiting them in this city.

Edward W. Mix, one of the Paris representatives of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, who was a victim of police outrages in Austria, is a passenger on La Gascogne, as is also M. Jacquin, a dry goods importer of this city.

At the French Line office the usual number of callers made inquiries for the missing La Gascogne. The agents had no news to give. The company has chartered two tugs, and is holding the boats in readiness to go to the vessel as soon as she is signaled off Fire Island or Sandy Hook.

If the storm which set in last evening continues, it is not likely that the vessel will be signaled before she reaches the bar. The blinding snowstorm which accompanied the gale hid objects that were anyways distant. The wires to Fire Island are also down, and communication with that point has been interrupted. The last message received from that point came late last evening and by a circuitous route. It announced that a heavy northeast gale, accompanied by a driving snowstorm, has set in.

Another difficulty which has been added to navigation is the derangement of the electric buoy lamps in Gedney Channel. The one which marks the Southwest Spit has also been extinguished by the masses of floating ice. These lights are incandescent lamps of 100-candle power each, inclosed in strong lanterns, having thick red or white glasses, which are placed on long spar buoys. They are connected by cables with the electric buoy plant on Sandy Hook, and at night time aid vessels passing in and out of port and over the bar.

All the ships which arrived yesterday had rough experiences to relate. Nearly all were clad in ice, and many showed marks of the weather's violence. The England, from Liverpool, and the Dutch tank steamship La Flandre, from Antwerp, were among the first to reach Quarantine yesterday. The Captain of La Flandre says that his vessel encountered a hurricane Jan. 30, which lasted nine hours, and met another one Feb. 2. The last one, he says, was of cyclonic violence, and came from the east-southeast, changing to northeast, and lasting twelve hours. It was accompanied with heavy seas, snow, and hail, and intense cold weather.

The England had moderate easterly winds to Jan. 28, latitude 46.44, longitude 39, when a heavy southeast gale was encountered with high seas, with frequent squalls of hail and rain, ship rolling heavily; thence variable winds to Feb. 3, on which day the vessel met a fresh gale from the north, with heavy seas increasing to a hurricane Feb. 4, when the wind shifted to northeast, blowing with hurricane force. On the following day the wind was blowing a whole gale from the northwest, with frequent snow squalls and high seas. Storms and squalls of sleet and snow marked the rest of the passage.

These reports show that the passengers of the Teutonic and La Gascogne, if not in actual danger, must be having an exceedingly uncomfortable time.

These reports show that the passengers of the Teutonic and La Gascogne if not in actual danger must be having an exceedingly uncomfortable time. How those of the latter are faring was especially the subject of much conjecture yesterday. The many kinds of mishap to which seagoing craft are heir were all recounted. The enumeration of accidents which have delayed vessels in recent years shows that the chances of eventual safe arrival in harbor greatly predominate. There was the Paris, which reached port in safety although burdened by 4,000 tons of water in her compartments. The Spree limped back to port in the same fashion. Both of these accidents were caused by broken machinery.

The Corean, westwardbound from Glasgow, and the Normannia, going east, each met on separate occasions a mighty wave which sent them back to port with shattered bulwarks and flooded cabins.

Collisions with icebergs have been many, but nearly all vessels encountering these obstructions have managed to survive the meeting. In the case of La Gascogne, icebergs cannot be considered, as the route taken by that vessel is known to be free from these menaces.

Collision has been the most fatal of all disasters at sea, but the chances of one vessel coming in collision with another after clearing land have been materially lessened by the rules which require westward-bound vessels to traverse one route and eastward-bound vessels another. This rule applies to the transatlantic route, which is the one considered here.

Coming to the most likely cause of La Gascogne's delay, that of a break-down in her machinery, the cases of the Umbria, Ems, and Hekla can be noted. All of these ships disabled their engines during heavy gales at sea, and all reached port in safety.

Fire, an encounter with a derelict, foundering, can also be considered among the remote possibilities, but the chances of meeting disaster that way are so very slight, and, in the case of one, that of foundering, so very nearly impossible, that they are hardly worth considering at all.

A NEW SCHEME FOR SWINDLING BY MAIL

Many Buffalo People Caught by the Device of a New-Yorker.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—It was reported to the Post Office authorities this morning that a large number of German merchants in Buffalo had received letters from John C. Lynch of 77 Bank Street, New-York City, who represents himself to be the manager of the European-American Express Agency, with headquarters in that city. Most of the letters handed in at the office were dated Feb. 5, 1895.

The recipient of the letter is notified that there is a box at the Custom House for him, on which the charges are $2, and that, on receipt of this sum by Lynch, the box will be forwarded.

All classes of merchants on the east side have received these letters in the last month and most of them forwarded the $2 and received no answer. The Post Office officials say that at 8 o'clock this evening over fifty complaints had been received to-day, besides a great many which came in earlier in the week.

Post Office Inspector Ryan arrived here to-night to investigate, and is in communication with New-York City by telegraph. He says that this fraud is being successfully worked in other cities, and the Post Office Department expects to make numerous arrests in a short time.

TO PRINT NO MORE BUSINESS ENVELOPES

Government Contracts Will Hereafter Be Only for Its Own Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Congressman Dunphy of New-York has received a strong protest from Joseph J. Little of New-York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Typothetae of America, against the printing by the Government of envelopes for business people who have no connection with the Government. Mr. Dunphy will reply that the abuse, as the printers express it, has been rectified in the Printing bill which was approved by the President on the 12th day of January last. The Printing bill contains a provision which is embodied in Section 96, as follows:

"The Postmaster General shall contract for all envelopes, stamped or otherwise, designed for sale to the public or for use by his own or other departments, and may contract for them to be plain or with such printed matter as may be prescribed by the department making requisition therefor; provided, that no envelope furnished by the Government shall contain any business address or advertisement."

THE NEW CABINET FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

But One Change from That Dissolved a Few Months Ago.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 7.—The Whiteway Cabinet crisis was ended to-night and the new Ministry will be gazetted to-morrow. The Cabinet proper will be composed of Sir W. V. Whiteway, Premier and Attorney General; Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary; Henry Woods, Surveyor General, and A. W. Harvey, Edward Morris, and George Emerson, members without portfolio. In addition, P. J. Scott will be Receiver General and Eli Dawe Chairman of the Board of Works, without seats in the Cabinet.

The new Cabinet is the same as that in the original Whiteway Ministry, which was dissolved last year on account of the bribery convictions, except that George Emerson replaces James Fox. The Legislature will meet to-morrow, when the new Ministry will probably declare its policy.

An Accident to Engineer Burke.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A cablegram to the Navy Department from Admiral Meade announces that Assistant Engineer Burke of the Cincinnati lost his left hand in that vessel's machinery during the run from Norfolk to St. Thomas. This young officer was transferred to the Engineer Corps from the line two years ago at his own application, as he wished to marry and wanted the increased pay. He will be sent home as soon as he is well enough and will be placed on the retired list.

Fined the Consul $500.

Rafino Blanco Fombono, the Venezuelan Consul to Philadelphia, was fined $500 by Recorder Goff yesterday for carrying concealed weapons.

He came to this city on Dec. 1 last, and, in company with a friend, went on a spree. He assaulted, as alleged, several persons on Twentieth Street, and was arrested. At the station he tried to assault a policeman with a blackjack. He was indicted for carrying the weapon and tried on the charge. He was also indicted for assault.

STORM OF GREAT EXTENT

Heavy Snow and Extreme Cold from Maine to Texas and Colorado.

GREAT SUFFERING IN SOME STATES

Cattle Dying by Thousands in Northern Texas—At Denison It Is Five Below.

OVER TEN DEGREES BELOW IN OKLAHOMA

Eighteen Inches of Snow in Milwaukee—The Potomac River Frozen—Railroad Traffic Impeded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Washington experienced a heavy snowstorm to-day, with sporadic gusts of wind reminiscent of the blizzard of '88. The thermometer registered 5° this morning, and there was but a slight rise during the day. The Weather Bureau predicts a fall to 5° below zero by to-morrow morning, and that the snow will continue.

The Potomac is frozen, and it is feared that the thaw will cause a flood.

Predictions are also made that the Long Bridge, Washington's direct railway connection with the South, will be carried away.

The District Commissioners will ask Congress to appropriate $5,000 to clear the river of ice.

DENISON, Texas, Feb. 7.—A howling blizzard, with the wind blowing fifty miles an hour, prevails throughout Northern Texas. It is the worst storm in years. Thousands of cattle are dying from exposure.

The mercury dropped 40° in twelve hours, and it is now 5° below.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Feb. 7.—The blizzard that prevails here is the worst storm the Territory has experienced in twenty years. From 8 o'clock last night till 9 o'clock this morning the thermometers registered from 10° to 15° below zero. The wind blew a hurricane from the north. No trains have arrived here since yesterday evening.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—The coldest weather in years now prevails. It set in about 5 o'clock this morning with a gale blowing from the north, and snow falling. The snow has ceased, but the norther keeps blowing with tremendous force.

The thermometer has fallen lower as the day progressed, and at 9 o'clock to-night registered 8°, and is still tumbling.

Suffering is intense, all fruit transportation on the railroads has ceased, and banana trains have been housed by the railroads.

A white man was found frozen to death on the outskirts of the city to-night.

Half the water pipes in the city are useless.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—A stiff northwest gale has been blowing all day. Many windows have been blown out. The thermometer is falling, and is now 10° above zero.

FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 7.—About 6 inches of snow have fallen here in the last twenty-four hours, and the storm still continues.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 7.—A gale is blowing, accompanied by a fine snow. The thermometer has fallen to 6° above zero.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—The thermometer registers 1° above zero, and snow has been falling since yesterday evening.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—A cold wave struck Atlanta at 10 o'clock this morning, and the thermometer has fallen from 40° to 6°. A blinding snow is falling.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 7.—It was the coldest day in this region for twenty years, and to-night the thermometer registers 10° below zero. The snow is a foot deep, and many raftsmen on the rivers have been badly frozen.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—The storm to-night assumed the proportions of a blizzard. The wind is blowing a gale, and the snow is drifting badly.

Dispatches from Northern Indiana indicate that the storm is general, and is increasing in severity. The running time of the trains on the Lake Erie and Western and Chicago and West Michigan Roads has been seriously interfered with. Freight traffic has been abandoned. The temperature is now 10° below zero.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 7.—This has been the coldest day of the Winter, a record of the thermometers being from 20° to 30° below zero.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 7.—The thermometer at 3 o'clock this morning registered 18° below zero, being the lowest record for the Winter. Freight traffic has been abandoned on some of the railroads west of here, and all passenger trains are operated with much trouble.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 7.—The terrific blizzard which began last night continued throughout to-day in this region, and the roads are almost impassable with drifted snow. The thermometer is 4° below zero.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 7.—The worst blizzard since 1883 is sweeping over this section. The train from Kansas City, due at 10:30 o'clock last night, struck several drifts and did not reach here until 11 o'clock this forenoon. All other trains are late, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas passenger train from Texas, being nine hours behind. Stock has suffered severely.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7.—The mercury reached zero this morning and sank to 5° below to-night. There is much suffering among motormen and street car conductors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The thermometer here is at zero, and a drifting snow storm has prevailed during the morning. Street car travel is almost impossible, and the streets are practically deserted.

To add to the severity, a heavy gale set in during the night, and still continues, though the velocity has decreased.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7.—The temperature fell to 3° below zero this morning, the coldest weather ever known here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The weather forestalled the prophesies of the Weather Bureau this morning. According to schedule, the thermometer was to have begun falling slightly before noon, and from that time on, it was predicted, its downfall would be rapid. The thermometer did not wait,

Continued on Page 3.

TWO BROTHERS SHOT DEAD

Double Tragedy in a Dining Saloon in Lexington Avenue Last Night.

Two young men, believed to be the brothers Don Ernesto and Enrique Marquez from Guatemala, were shot and almost instantly killed at 8:45 o'clock last night in a private dining room attached to the saloon and restaurant of Mrs. John H. Meyers at 517 Lexington Avenue.

It is supposed by the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station that Don Ernesto, who was thirty years old, shot his brother Enrique, twenty-six years old, and then turned the weapon on himself.

What caused the quarrel that led to the shooting is unknown. Two young women who were in the dining room at the time disappeared immediately after the tragedy, and the police were looking for them last night. They were the only witnesses, and they alone can explain what caused the dispute.

The two brothers were comparative strangers in New-York. The elder, Don Ernesto, arrived here four months ago, supposedly from Guatemala, and rented bachelor apartments, consisting of four rooms, on the third floor of the flat house 155 East Fiftieth Street. His father, who is said to be wealthy, arrived two months later, with the younger brother, Enrique.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INVENTOR

He is Believed to Have Committed Suicide by Jumping from a Boat.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—John M. Parker, an inventor, of Pawtucket, R. I., is missing, not having been seen by his friends since he left his home, Jan. 10, on his way to Portland, Me. He reached Boston Jan. 10, and bought a ticket on the Portland boat, but a storm arose and the boat was delayed until next morning. Mr. Parker had a key to a stateroom, but whether he occupied the room or not upon the trip is not known. When the boat arrived in Portland the stateroom door was locked, the key missing, and the room did not have the appearance of having been occupied.

Clothing that has been identified as belonging to Mr. Parker was, however, found in the stateroom, his overcoat, and a bag. The finding of these things lead to the theory that he committed suicide by jumping overboard, but no one on the boat has any knowledge that such is the case. Parker had a wife and three children, and was forty-five years old.

THE SALVATION ARMY CONVERTED HIM

And He Returned Money Illegally Drawn as a Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Bureau of Pensions has received a letter from Augustus Bannigan of Paterson, N. J., inclosing a check for $419, which he returns as pension money received by him, to which he says he is not entitled.

In this letter, Mr. Bannigan says that he was converted by the Salvation Army, and since conversion desired to make amends to the Pension Bureau. He had his pension discontinued last Fall, and since then saved this amount, which he states is about what he had drawn. The check has not yet been cashed, and the contribution will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of the United States to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

Republican Caucus Nominations.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Republican members of the Legislature met in joint caucus to-night, Assemblyman Ephenetus Howe of Tioga presiding. Senator Stapleton and Assemblyman Wilds were made Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Ainsworth the caucus proceeded to nominate a Regent of the University. Mr. Ablett nominated Dr. Albert Van Derveer of Albany, which nomination was seconded by Senator O'Connor in a highly-laudatory speech, and also by Senator Owens and Mr. Nixon. On Mr. Nixon's motion the nomination of Dr. Van Derveer was made by acclamation.

Senator O'Connor moved the nomination of a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Senator Mullin nominated Charles R. Skinner of Watertown. Both he and Mr. O'Grady paid a high tribute to Mr. Skinner's worth and ability, as did also Senator Coggeshall in seconding the nomination. Similar speeches were made by Mr. Kernan and Mr. Raines. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Two of the Cook Gang Killed.

TULSA, Indian Territory, Feb. 7.—"Jim" French and "Verdigris Kid," members of the Cook gang, were killed last night while attempting to rob the general store of W. C. Patton & Co., at Catoosa, fifteen miles east of here. S. B. Irvine, manager for W. C. Patton & Co., was shot and seriously injured.

French was a full-blooded Cherokee, very well educated, and twenty-two years old. "Verdigris Kid" was a noted horse thief.

Gen. Schofield's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate proceeded to executive business to-day on the motion of Mr. Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) who said that his object was to have Gen Schofield's nomination as Lieutenant General approved and confirmed, as the General had been in command of the District of Virginia at the close of the war, and had left behind him in that State only friends. In executive session the nomination was confirmed.

Mrs. White Is Improving.

Mrs. Margaret White, sixty-eight years old, who was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital Wednesday night from her home, 218 Monroe Street, suffering from a bullet wound in the neck, inflicted by her son-in-law, Policeman O'Leary of the Madison Street Station, was reported to be recovering at midnight last night. The doctors are sanguine of her recovery.

Assemblymen Almost Asphyxiated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 7.—W. Newton Porter and Archibald B. Hunter, members of the Assembly from Westmoreland County, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation in their room at the Hershey House last night. It is believed that the gas was not entirely turned off when they retired. Porter's condition is critical. Hunter will recover.

A Costly Kick at His Horse.

James Fagan, a driver, twenty-five years old, of 351 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, got angry at his horse in front of 2,017 Third Avenue at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and tried to kick the animal.

In the attempt Fagan lost his balance, and, falling heavily, fractured his left arm. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon and then removed to the Harlem Hospital.

Will Contest the Fair Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—When the matter of probating the will of the late James G. Fair came before Judge Slack this morning the attorneys for the children asked for a continuance of two weeks in order to prepare for a contest of the will. The court granted the request.

Mr. Conrad Takes the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Holmes Conrad of Virginia, the new Solicitor General, who succeeds Lawrence Maxwell, resigned, took the oath of office to-day, and at once assumed the active duties of the position.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Interest Allowances for the Use of Paper Money Offset.

ADDING TO THE PUBLIC BURDEN

Already 600 Per Cent. Has Been Assessed on the People for Using Paper Money.

USURY RATES IN NATIONAL FINANCE

Credit of the Country Pledged to Redeem the Legal-Tender Debt, Which Stands Undiminished.

If there can linger any doubt that the so-called cheap money has cost the people high usury since they were first deluded with it in 1862, a glance at the process of demonstration ought to dispel it. If a person were to pay one dollar for a money token and then find that it could buy for him only 64 1-3 cents' worth of goods, he would know at once that the experiment had cost him 35 2-3 cents. Only insanity or a wish to waste would lead him to repeat it.

In the three full fiscal years in which the greenback was in use in the war its average value was 64 1-3 cents. Every greenback has been or must be paid at its face. Hence it has or must cost the people full value. War expenses were heavy. In the three years mentioned the discount on the greenback exceeded $1,000,000,000.

As if this were not cost enough for the folly of making money of paper by legislative fiat, the experiment of swapping something for less was continued steadily for thirteen and a half years after the war. By the time the greenback dollar would buy as much as a dollar in gold, the use of the greenback since its creation had cost the people $1,782,000,000. The Government debt at that time was $1,797,000,000. Enough had been wasted to clear the Nation of debt.

There had been redemption of the greenback in this period. Dollar for dollar was paid for it. It had necessitated loans in varying amounts and duration, which had been met out of the Public Treasury. When resumption was ordered, Congress had to provide for redeeming or retiring the greenback debt. It authorized bonds for that purpose and to keep standing a redemption fund in gold, so that real dollars would be paid for the paper ones on demand. As this fund dwindled it was replenished by fresh bonds, all on account of the greenback. The mischief of it was that when gold paid for paper money, the paper debt was not lessened, for Congress had forbidden it to be canceled and had ordered its reissue. In this way gold has gone out of the country, while paper remains in its former volume.

These facts of official record have alone been used in the series on the cost of the greenback printed in the last ten days in The New-York Times. They prove that for the use of the greenback for thirty-three years the cost to the people has been $2,404,267,868. Average greenback circulation, including the use of the Treasury notes, has not exceeded $400,000,000 per year. Cheap money has cost 600 per cent. for its use, or 18 per cent. per year. This pawnbroker has the credit of the American people as collateral. There is no danger of foreclosure or of unredeemed pledges. The debt is perfectly safe. It will be met in full when the borrowers, the people, conclude that paper money is more expensive to carry than the real article.

In the tables presented to-day the process of computation is less direct than that heretofore employed. A person paying a dollar for 64 1-3 cents would probably be dumfounded if he were charged interest on the dollar for the time he used the 64 1-3 cents. It is proposed, however, to disarm any possible criticism by allowing interest for the face value of the greenback, regardless of its value in gold. Percentage is calculated on the basis of Government loans since 1862.

As a fair offset to this allowance of interest on a non-interest bearing debt, a computation is submitted showing the interest that may quite as properly be charged against cheap money, but which has been ignored in the tables already printed.

The presentation now made shows allowances of $494,583,674 and counter interest charges of $1,769,375,896, thus adding to the cost of the greenback previously announced $1,274,792,132. The total greenback cost with this addition would be $3,679,060,000.

Since it has been maintained in this series that there was no reason for an interest allowance for the use of the greenback, the increased cost obtained by offsetting interest will fall with the allowance. But if one is to stand, they should stand together. Greenback history will furnish still another chapter,

Figures for the periods of the war, re

construction, reaction, resumption, and silver and fiat agitation, Government loans of 1894, maintenance charges, obligations unpaid and to final redemption, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the calculation after 1879, since the premium on gold naturally ceased, and the excess expenditure on account of the greenback from that year was represented by interest on bonds issued to maintain the gold reserve, which stood as security for the greenback. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value, Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,309
Interest obligations.			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations..			32,320,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,370,225
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	10,086,192
1873	180,488,636	88¼	20,756,193
1874	194,118,885	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,529,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,209,963	93	10,094,397
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations..			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,316
1879—Interest obligations			3,527,500
1880—Interest obligations			4,145,000
1881-4—Interest obligations			16,580,000
1885-6—Interest obligations			8,290,000
1887-9—Interest on excess surplus reserve since resumption			15,000,000
Interest obligations			12,435,000
1890-92—Interest obligations			18,972,500
Bond redemptions			65,000,000
1893-4—Interest obligations			4,295,000
Maintenance charges			13,375,000
Obligations unpaid			171,757,292
Final redemption			300,060,624
Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to final redemption			$2,404,267,868

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year, there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the amount, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $2,404,267,868. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $2,428,297,868.

XXX.

In the first article of this series promise was made that, to avoid any possible criticism, interest would be allowed for the use of the greenback. The following table computes that allowance at the rate paid by the Government on its obligations since the greenback was created. It is not conceded that such interest should be allowed, but certainly if allowance is made for it common fairness will permit a calculation of offsets, demonstrating the amounts that the Government might have saved in interest if it had issued in interest-bearing instead of a legal-tender debt. The interest paid on bonds issued by the United States from 1862 to 1871 was 6 per cent. It is, therefore, proper to calculate interest at this rate for the period, 5 per cent. until 1876, 4½ per cent. for 1877, 4 per cent. in 1881, 3½ per cent. for 1882, and 3 per cent. thereafter.

Greenbacks were first issued in March, 1862; an additional issue was authorized in June, 1862, and a third in March, 1863.

The amount outstanding at the close of each fiscal year will be taken as the basis for the calculation.

In 1862 interest is allowed only for three months, because the issue began March 10, the year ending June 30. For 1863 interest is allowed for only six months, for the reason that the greenbacks were in process of issue day by day throughout the fiscal year. Allowances thereafter are for the entire year.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON THE GREENBACK.

Fiscal Years.	Greenbacks Outstanding.	Interest Rate, Per Cent.	Amount of Interest.
1862	$96,260,000	6	$1,443,900
1863	387,646,589	6	11,629,397
1864	447,300,203	6	26,838,012
1865	431,066,428	6	25,863,985
1866	400,790,365	6	24,048,818
1867	371,783,597	6	22,307,015
1868	356,000,000	6	21,360,000
1869	356,000,000	6	21,360,000
1870	356,000,000	6	21,360,000
1871	356,000,000	5	17,800,000
1872	356,000,000	5	17,800,000
1873	356,000,000	5	17,800,000
1874	382,000,000	5	19,100,000
1875	375,771,580	5	18,788,579
1876	369,772,284	5	18,488,614
1877	359,764,332	4½	16,189,395
1878	346,681,016	4	13,867,241
1879	346,681,016	4	13,867,241
1880	346,681,016	4	13,867,241
1881	346,681,016	4	13,867,241
1882	346,681,016	3½	12,133,835
1883	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1884	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1885	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1886	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1887	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1888	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1889	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1890	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1891	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1892	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1893	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
1894	346,681,016	3	10,400,430
Total			$494,583,674

But if interest is to be allowed upon the greenback regarded as a loan from the people without charge, then interest must also be charged upon the excessive expenditures, for it is manifest that the bonded debt might have been reduced by these amounts and interest saved:

Year.	Per Cent.	Excess Expenditure.	Months.	Annual Interest Thereon for Average Time.	Excess Carried Forward Annually.	Interest Thereon, Full Time.
1862	6	$5,577,977	3	$83,669		
1863	6	152,681,007	6	4,580,430	$5,577,977	$334,678
1864	6	332,626,309	6	9,978,789	158,258,984	9,495,538
1865	6	535,789,848	6	16,073,695	490,885,293	29,453,117
1866	6	127,365,061	6	3,820,951	1,026,675,141	61,600,508
1867	6	57,840,104	6	1,735,203	1,154,040,202	69,242,412
1868	6	64,376,225	6	1,931,286	1,211,880,306	72,715,818
1869	6	50,481,534	6	1,514,446	1,276,256,531	76,575,391
1870	6	31,240,087	6	937,202	1,326,738,065	79,604,283
1871	6	18,123,140	6	543,694	1,357,978,152	81,478,689
1872	5	10,086,192	6	402,155	1,376,101,292	68,805,064
1873	5	20,756,193	6	518,905	1,392,187,487	69,609,374
1874	5	21,353,088	6	533,827	1,412,943,680	70,647,184
1875	5	19,725,932	6	493,148	1,434,296,768	71,714,838
1876	5	18,958,648	6	473,966	1,454,022,700	72,701,135
1877	4½	10,094,397	6	227,131	1,472,981,348	66,284,160
1878	4	4,033,903	6	80,678	1,483,076,045	59,323,041
1879	4				1,487,109,948	59,484,397
1880	4				1,487,109,948	59,484,397
1881	4				1,487,109,948	59,484,397
1882	3½				1,487,109,948	52,048,846
1883	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1884	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1885	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1886	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1887	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1888	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1889	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1890	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1891	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1892	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1893	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
1894	3				1,487,109,948	44,613,297
Total		$43,929,175				$1,725,446,631
						43,929,175
Combining these items, we have a sum total to offset the interest on the greenbacks of						$1,769,375,806
Deducting the allowances for interest on the greenbacks in the preceding table						494,583,674
Leaves an excess, to be added to the cost of the greenback						$1,274,792,132

CANCEL THE GREENBACKS.

This is the Only Safe Plan for the Country to Adopt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Coombs of New-York said to-day that the issuing of the greenbacks thirty years ago had been, in his opinion, the most costly experiment in finance that the United States had ever experienced. "The New-York Times is on the right path," said he, "and I am in thorough accord with it in its efforts to arouse sentiment in favor of the redemption and cancellation of all legal-tender notes. Our experience in the last few years has justified every representation made by The New-York Times. The greenbacks should be redeemed. Five hundred millions of fifty-year 3 per cent. bonds should be issued for this purpose. Any attempt to maintain a gold reserve while these notes are outstanding will prove fruitless. Nothing can stop them. They are redeemed and reissued, thus creating an 'endless chain,' which, if allowed to exist much longer, will impair our credit with foreign investors.

"There will be no contraction in our currency if these notes are retired. The retirement of Sherman notes would release more than $26,000,000 of silver dollars now held in the Treasury as security. The raising of the limit on all bank circulation from 90 per cent. to the par of the bonds would add more than that. The reduction of the tax on circulation would add to the profit of the banks and would be an inducement for additional circulation on the strength of these comparatively low-priced bonds intended to be issued. We should also be able to induce more money into circulation, if necessary, by extending the same facilities to banks organized under State laws, where their basis of security would be United States bonds. The State banks, I think, should enjoy the same privileges of circulation as the national banks. That would certainly make a demand for the bonds and would produce all the circulation required.

"My idea is this: That it clears the ground for some future banking system that has more elements of perpetuity in it. Under the present conditions, it is absolutely impossible to formulate a banking system that does not have to take cognizance of abnormal conditions. With these conditions removed in the manner indicated by the President, some future Congress could formulate a banking system founded upon the experience of the financial world.

"In the meantime, the plans now proposed are simply on the lines of the existing system and involve no radical changes that in the present feverish condition of the country might be injurious. My desire is that the Government should be absolutely divorced from all the banking interests of the country; that it should not be dependent upon them, and that it should not control them. The banks should be left to the working out of commercial conditions. The Government should not even be the medium of redemption, except in cases where the banks fail to redeem their circulating notes and it is necessary that the bonds should be sold to cure them. Then, the Government being the custodian of the securities, should realize upon them. I should like the banking system to exist separate from the Government, for the reason that it would, in many respects, put us on a par with England and France, in which countries the banks are able to act in the matter of protecting their gold supply without exciting the adverse comment that is now indulged in when a nation is called upon to perform that service.

"Some time ago Conrad Jordan presented a scheme providing for an independent banking agency in which banks would be stockholders, which would take charge of the redemption for the various banks. I think that there is something in that plan. The financial world moves too rapidly and too quick. Decisions are necessary to make it practicable that the Government should control its operations. The financial action of the Government should solely consist in devising and calculating our revenues and expending them wisely and economically in the best interests of the country. In my judgment, the greenbacks furnish the facility for the easy attack upon our gold reserve and made possible the large exports of gold that have occurred lately. I am in hearty accord with the policy of the President, as outlined in his recent message. Our plain duty and best policy is to fund the gold-bearing obligations of the Government."

"It is of the greatest importance that we should retire the $500,000,000 of greenbacks now outstanding," said Representative Tracey of New-York. "So long as they remain unredeemed they will prove a menace to the stability of our financial system. As pointed out by The New-York Times, they have cost the Government many millions of dollars, and each year this expense will increase to such an extent that every one will agree with us in believing that they should be retired. The recommendations contained in the President's message that the Secretary of the Treasury should be given power to issue $500,000,000 of long-term low-interest bearing bonds ought to be followed by Congress. This is the only manner in which we can bring about the redemption of the legal tenders, and the sooner we do this the better. The expense involved on the part of the Government through the cost, principal, and interest of issuing these bonds will be nothing compared with the cost of making good the greenbacks. As long as these notes are allowed to remain outstanding gold will continue to leave the Treasury, we shall not be able to maintain a sufficient reserve, and our credit abroad will, consequently, be impaired.

"No foreigner will invest his money in our securities when he is in doubt about the ability of the United States Government to pay gold. And since the greenbacks are the chief cause of these gold withdrawals, we may not expect foreign investment to any considerable extent until they are retired. The withdrawal from circulation of the legal tenders would not, in my opinion, cause a contraction in the volume of our circulating medium.

"Those who oppose the redemption and cancellation of the greenbacks do not appear to take into consideration the contraction caused by the gold withdrawals. The taking of gold from the Treasury to send to Europe causes a more serious contraction—a contraction attended by more fear and uncertainty than the cancellation of the greenbacks would effect. I do not think there need be any apprehension on that score. If the legal-tender notes are to be retired, we will provide for the issue of national bank notes through the deposit in the Treasury of bonds to the extent of circulation. This, I think, would counterpoise any tendency in the way of a contraction. There would be no drain of gold in that direction. Again, I think, if ever we were to retire the $140,000,000 of Sherman notes and issue silver certificates to that amount in their place we would be getting that much of dangerous money out of the way, and supply the deficiency by issuing notes that would be redeemable in silver, and would not be constantly throwing a cloud over our reserve.

"The idea so prominent in the arguments of the inflationists that the issuing of this paper money causes an extension of our circulation was ably set at naught by The New-York Times when it showed that during the period when the Sherman notes were being circulated there were withdrawals of gold to the extent of $31,000,000 above the amount of these notes put out by the Treasury. Such an occurrence may be looked for whenever anything of a similar character is attempted. We must bear in mind that the Treasury is not an exchange office. The gold reserve that we are compelled to maintain there should only be used in a manner which should protect our credit and for legitimate expenses. All legal-tender notes will, if left outstanding, dwindle our gold reserve and discount our credit. They should be canceled at once."

Leased by the Steinway Company.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 7.—The Long Island City and Newtown Electric Railroad, running through this city to Lutheran and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, was leased today to the Steinway Railway Company. The road is owned by ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, and is considered a valuable property, as it controls many franchises to points outside of the city. The lessees take possession to-morrow.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY

SOAP

Used by the best families.

REFORM WAVE REACHES TO TROY

THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY.

Advanced to Third Reading in the Senate in Spite of Opposition by the Old Sheehan Ring.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Considerable debate was occasioned in the Senate to-day by the motion to advance to third reading Senator Mullin's bill reorganizing the Troy police force. Senator Cantor attacked it as one of the many schemes of the majority to get possession of the police force in several cities. Senator Kilburn said that peculiar cases required peculiar remedies. He joined with Senator Mullin in calling the Troy police force the worst in the State.

Senator Guy stated that the Constitution made provision for consistent legislation, but that the majority was no more noted for legislative consistency than it was for legislative rectitude. He accused Senator O'Connor, the Republican leader, of adopting an especially inconsistent political course, citing his action in voting for the so-called "Sheehan bills" for Buffalo.

Senator O'Connor said his action on the "Sheehan bills" was due to the fact that he had to choose at the time between the hypocritical Cleveland faction and the Hill faction that had the courage of its villainy. He thought it would be a good thing to let the people see what the Democracy would do when it had a chance, and so voted as he did.

Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that while a bi-partisan board was deemed necessary for New-York, in Lansingburg a single-headed board was provided. In Troy the bill carried out a political deal between Mayor Whelan and the Republicans. He asserted that the reform cry on the part of the Republicans was simply a blind, and that all they wanted was to see what they could get out of it.

Senator Stapleton, referring to a chance remark in the discussion in which the word "bandit" was used, said the difference between Republican and Democratic bandits was that the Republican banditti were approved by the people. They are back here again, and the Democratic banditti are in Sing Sing.

Senator Cantor reproved the speaker for such language, which, he said, was unfit for the Senate. He also said that Syracuse, if investigated, would be found full of political rottenness.

Senator Stapleton refused to apologize, and said that though political crimes had been committed in his city, they were committed by Democrats who profited by them. The bill was advanced.

Senator Bradley's bill relative to the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees was explained by him at length. He said that the old administration had been fraudulent, and that stone enough had been charged for to build a wall from Brooklyn to New-York. His bill would abolish present objectionable features, and put a stop to the existing sinecures. It provides for three Trustees, one to be President, and the others Secretary and Treasurer, the salaries saving at least $15,000.

Senator Reynolds said that it was not the bill wanted, and that citizens desired a hearing. He asked to have it recommitted, for the purpose of allowing the administration to present a measure.

Senator Bradley intimated that the object was to delay this bridge legislation. He insisted that his bill was approved by the authorities of both cities, and said he did not propose to be governed by the corrupt Brooklyn ring that seemed to have reached out and secured a hold on his associates. The Senate voted to grant Senator Reynolds's request.

Senator O'Connor's brief bill, prepared by the Tenement-House Commission, was also advanced. It provides for the Mulberry Bend and St. John's Parks, in New-York City.

In the Assembly the Horton bill, prohibiting boxing or sparring exhibitions, came up for final passage. The roll call was nearly completed before the members awoke to the fact that the bill was an important one and was being passed. They were awakened by Mr. Donnelly, who voted against the measure, saying that football playing was just as dangerous. Then he was followed by a more serious contraction, who changed their votes to the negative. The bill, in spite of opposition, was passed by a vote of 69 to 32. The bill, as passed, reads as follows:

"An act to amend the Penal Code in relation to prize fighting and sparring exhibitions.

"Section 1. Section 458 of the Penal Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 458. Prize fighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, &c., a person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight without weapons between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge for such contention, exhibition, or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such contention, exhibition, or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec 2. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1895."

The bill will now be sent to the Senate for action.

A DEFENSE OF GOV. FLOWER

He Did Not Plot to Keep Democrats in Office Under the Civil Service Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Chief Examiner Carmody of the State Civil Service Commission stated this afternoon that the published reports to the effect that the Democratic Civil Service Commission and Gov. Flower had prepared new classifications just previous to the close of the latter's administration, intended to keep Democrats in office and Republicans on the outside, were untrue. The reports had particular reference to the Departments of Public Works and Public Buildings.

Mr. Carmody says that Gov. Flower in October last signed the general classification prepared by the commission during the latter part of September. This was before the nominating conventions of the two great political parties. The classification did not touch the Public Works Department, as the courts had decided that that department and the State Prisons Department were outside the jurisdiction of the civil service. The new Constitution, which went into effect Jan. 1 last, brought these departments into the fold and compelled the State commission to classify the places.

In the Public Works Department the old classification, which was abrogated some years ago by the decision of the courts referred to, was adopted and transmitted to the Governor for approval. It is still in Mr. Morton's hands, and was not arranged for the discomfiture of Superintendent Aldridge. The classification of the Department of Public Buildings remains as adopted in October.

INSIST ON GETTING

BROMO

EFFERVESCENT

CAFFEINE

THE ORIGINAL

"BROMO"

HEADACHE CURE

BROMO CAFFEINE IS MADE TO CURE.

INFRINGING "BROMOS" ARE MADE TO SELL.

DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

FAIR PRICES FOR SILKS

Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.'s Sale Realizes Over $500,000.

PROMISE OF A GOOD SPRING TRADE

Keen Competition for the Best Grades of Silks Offered—Buyers from All Parts of This Country.

Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.'s great sale of black, colored, and fancy silks begun on Wednesday morning at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 and 89 Leonard Street, was concluded yesterday. This was the third annual auction sale of goods from this firm's mills in Switzerland and Germany and Paterson, N. J., and was the largest that has ever occurred.

During the two days 10,000 pieces of goods were disposed of, and it is roughly estimated that between $500,000 and $600,000 was the amount realized by the sale. The prices were considered satisfactory. There was not as much demand as there was last year for the lower grades of goods, and the prices obtained for them were not quite as good as were expected, but for the medium and higher grades there was keen competition among the bidders, and prices were sent up. This is taken to indicate that the merchants expect an improved Spring trade, during which the better and more expensive class of goods will be in demand.

Those who watched the sales closely estimated that over one-half of the goods were purchased by New-York houses. The largest New-York buyer was the firm of James McCreery & Co. Among the largest purchasers for the western trade were Marshall Feld & Co., J. B. Farwell & Co., and Partridge & Netzcher of Chicago.

The auction rooms were thronged at the opening of the sale yesterday morning by the representatives of all the principal dry goods houses, both wholesale and retail, in this country. Among the firms in this city represented at the sale were James McCreery & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, Eiseman Brothers, E. S. Jaffray & Co., B. Bernhard & Son, Stern Brothers, Hilton, Hughes & Co., B. Altman & Co., Ehrich Brothers, James A. Hearn & Co., William Jackson, the Syndicate Trading Company, the Dry Goods Exchange, Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Bloomingdale Brothers, E. Ridley, T. Rothschild, John Daniell & Sons, H. O'Neill & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, and Ludwig Brothers.

The out-of-town contingent represented the following firms: F. Loeser & Co., Wechsler Brothers, Wechsler & McNulty, and Liebman Brothers' Company of Brooklyn; Shepard, Norrie & Co., Chapman, Kendall & Daniel, R. H. White & Co., Bradford, Thomas & Co., and Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston; John Wanamaker & Co., Strawbridge & Clothier, Sharpless Brothers, Gimbel Brothers, B. F. Dewees, and Hood, Falkroid & Co. of Philadelphia; Marshall Field & Co., Partridge & Netzcher, Carson, Pirie & Scott, and J. B. Farwell of Chicago; Joel Gutman, S. Kann & Sons, Hutzler Brothers, N. Gutman, and Joel Grinsfelder & Co. of Baltimore; Lansburgh Brothers of Washington, Hale Brothers of Sacramento, B. Fillman, L. Fillman, S. J. Schwartz & Co., A. Schwartz, and D. H. Holmes of New-Orleans; Fellman & Grumbach and E. D. Garrett of Galveston, J. L. Brandies & Son of Omaha, Courtney, Case & Gravelle Company of Butte, Mon.; Levi Strauss & Co. and D. Samuels of San Francisco, A. J. Solomon of Salt Lake City, W. M. Whitney of Albany, Barnes & Hangel of Buffalo, O'Neill & Co. of Baltimore, F. M. Brown and Malley, Neely & Co. of New-Haven, Kohn Brothers of Richmond, Bullene, Mohr & Emory of Kansas City, Fouquerau, Price & Co. of Richmond, Fuerst Brothers of Jersey City, Joseph Horne of Pittsburg, D. McCarthy and E. W. Edwards of Syracuse, Mannheimer Brothers of St. Paul, Cook & Taylor of Lowell, Mass.; Almy, Biglow & Washburn of Salem, Mass.; Woodward & Lathrop of Washington, D. C.; Cohen Brothers of Richmond, Va.; The Keeley Company of Atlanta, Ga.; J. Pollock & Co. of Mobile, Ala.; F. Auerbach of Salt Lake City, and H. H. Kahn of Oakland, Cal.

The goods which were offered for sale yesterday included 470 pieces of colored satin duchesse, satin de Lyon, and satin luzon, in street and evening shades; 175 pieces of colored gros grain, 125 pieces of white taffetas and faille, 120 pieces of colored and glace taffetas, 130 pieces of white and colored gros de Loudre and white faille Francaise, 125 pieces of colored Pekin stripes, 240 pieces of colored crystal lines and bengalines, in street and evening shades; 180 pieces of black and colored moires, and 2,000 pieces of fancy taffetas, in stripes, checks, chine printed wraps, satin stripes, colored and black grounds. There was naturally a most extensive assortment of qualities and styles to choose from, from medium to the finest qualities.

There was no old stock in the catalogue. The goods had been manufactured in anticipation of the Spring trade, the styles and patterns were new and fresh, and that they were most desirable was shown by the lively competition to secure certain lots of the goods after a single piece had been purchased. In a great number of instances many more pieces of a certain desirable color or pattern or qualities could have been disposed of than were offered for sale. As was the case on the first day of the sale, many lots were far too small to supply those who were anxious to buy, and it was not at all uncommon to see more men calling for the goods than could be supplied from the stock placed on sale.

The sale began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, although it was conducted with remarkable rapidity by the auctioneer, with an intermission for lunch of not more than twenty minutes, it was nearly 6 o'clock before the last lot was disposed of. The bidding was as lively at the close of the sale as it was at the opening. The representatives of the large houses in this city and the West and South did not leave the auction rooms until all the goods had been disposed of.

Among the largest buyers yesterday were James McCreery & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., Barton, Price & Co., Bagot & Sons, B. Bernhard & Co., J. N. Collins & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, John Daniell & Sons, the Dry Goods Union, the Dry Goods Exchange, the Syndicate Trading Company, Ehrich Bros., Eiseman Bros., Hilton, Hughes & Co., James A. Hearn & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Le Boutillier Bros., Ludwig Bros., H. O'Neill & Co., E. Ridley & Sons, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Stern Bros., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and Lord & Taylor of this city; Wechsler Bros. & Co., Liebman Bros., F. Loeser & Co., and Wechsler & McNulty of Brooklyn; J. Gutman & Co., N. Gutman, O'Neill & Co., and Hutzler Bros. of Baltimore; Marshall Field & Co., J. B. Farwell & Co., and Partridge & Netzcher of Chicago; S. J. Schwartz & Co. and Feilman & Co. of New-Orleans; Jordan, Marsh & Co., and R. H. White & Co. of Boston; William Whitney & Co. of Albany; John Wanamaker, and Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia; Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis; Courtney, Cruse, Gravelle & Co. of Butte, Montana; Barnes, Hengerer & Co. of Buffalo; James Grinsfelde & Sons of Baltimore; Fauquereau, Price & Co. of Richmond, Va.; Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. of Kansas City, Mo.; Harned, Purcell & Von Maur of Davenport, Iowa; Hale Brothers & Co., of Sacramento, D. McCarthy & Son of Syracuse, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, Boggs & Buell of Allegheny, Penn.; Almy, Bigelow & Washburn of Salem, Mass.; Cook & Taylor of Lowell, Mass.; Malley, Neely & Co., of New-Haven, Cohen Brothers of Richmond, Va.; the Keeley Company of Atlanta, Ga.; J. Pollock & Co. of Mobile, Ala.; E. D. Garrett of Galveston, Texas; J. L. Brandles & Co. of Omaha, F. Auerbach & Co. of Salt Lake City, H. H. Kahn of Oakland, Cal.; Mannheimer Brothers of St. Paul, Minn.; Woodward & Lathrop of Washington, D. C.; Alms & Doepke of Cincinnati, the William Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, D. F. Dewees of Philadelphia, Levi Strauss & Co., and D. Samuels of San Francisco, Joseph Horn Dry Goods Company of Pittsburg, D. H. Holmes of New-Orleans, Fellman & Grumbach of Galveston, Texas; Sharpless Brothers and Gimbel Brothers of Philadelphia, the Denver Dry Goods Company of Denver, and E. W. Edwards & Sons of Syracuse.

The sale was made on four months' time, with a discount for cash at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Under ordinary circumstances, at these sales about one-third of the purchases are paid for in cash, but, owing to the cheapness of money at this time, it is expected that probably two-thirds of the purchases at this sale will be paid for in cash.

Jacques Huber of the firm of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. said at the close of the sale yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The sale was the most successful one that our firm has had. The goods brought fair prices, and I am satisfied with the result. Although the lower grades of black goods did not sell as well as we expected, yet there was a keen competition for the medium and better grades of both black and colored silks, and they brought satisfactory prices. I cannot say that the prices obtained were better than were obtained at our sale a year ago, but during the year, however, the cost of raw materials has dropped, and that, of course, would account for the lower prices, even with keen competition.

"The increased demand for medium and more expensive goods shows an improved condition of the country, and indicates to me that we will have a better Spring trade than was anticipated."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Managers Aroused.—The decision of the Assembly committee to report for passage the bill to hold managers responsible for any obstruction to the view of the stage in their theatres, which is aimed directly at the big-hat nuisance, has alarmed the managers of this city. If the bill is passed as it stands it will place in the possession of every crank or grumbler in New-York a club with which to belabor the unfortunate manager. Under the second section, if the holder of a seat finds a taller person in front of him, he can demand his money back, and the most trivial excuses can be made to enforce this demand. The manager will be completely at the mercy of every person who buys a ticket to his theatre. In view of these facts, A. M. Palmer has called a meeting of managers, to be held at his office, on West Thirtieth Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to protest against the proposed legislation as unjust and tyrannical, and to form an organization to oppose the passage of the bill. Every leading manager of this city and Brooklyn will attend the meeting, and some kind of a plan will be formulated to take immediate action against the bill.

—Extra Matinée at Daly's.—No play since the original production of "A Night Off" and "Seven-Twenty-Eight" has created such hearty laughter at Daly's Theatre as the double bill now running at that house, "The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed." The bill has drawn the largest audiences since "The Taming of the Shrew," and the theatre has been crowded at every performance. The matinées have shown that women, and especially the younger generation of play-goers, appreciate the fun, and Mr. Daly, considering the fact that the run of the double bill must be limited, on account of the few weeks remaining of his season, has decided to give an extra matinée next Monday and thus make nine performances of the two pieces next week. He had intended reviving "Nancy and Company" next week, but he has now determined to continue "The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed" all next week.

—No More Understudies.—"Rob Roy" is now in the fifteenth week of its successful run at the Herald Square Theatre, and Manager Evans has as yet taken no preliminary steps looking to a change of bill. The management, during the season, has made many experiments by introducing understudies for the people in the original cast, but it has decided that the cast of the original production is about as strong as it can be made, and in the future no more understudies or débutantes will be seen in the principal rôles of "Rob Roy."

—The Casino's New Curtain.—When the Casino opens on Monday evening, Feb. 18, the old velvet and jewelled curtain will have disappeared, and in its place will hang one of the most beautiful curtains that ever hid a stage from an audience. It will show a painting of heroic size, representing a mythological scene of Diana's Hunt. The new curtain will be the work exclusively of American talent and labor. The design is by John S. Conway, an American artist, who has just returned from a residence of several years in Rome.

—Marine Band Concert.—A good deal of interest has been aroused in the coming appearance at the Madison Square Garden Sunday night of the Marine Band of Washington. The National Band, under the directorship of Signor Fanculli, has improved remarkably, and the demand for seats at Manager Gardner's office shows that New-Yorkers are anticipating a treat from the musicians who play in the White House.

—"Rory of the Hill."—The spectacular production of "Rory of the Hill" at the Academy, has proved a great popular hit, and is drawing larger audiences than the big playhouse has seen for a long time. Manager Hopkins has expended money lavishly on the production, and James C. Roach and his supporting company give full effect to every strong situation in the Irish drama.

—An Artist as Well.—Charles S. Abbe, the Wellington Gridley of "The District Attorney" at the American Theatre, is one of the most promising of the younger artists of this country. He has recently sold one of his pictures for a large sum to a prominent connoisseur of this city.

—Rose Coghlan Going South.—Rose Coghland and her company will begin a tour of the South next Monday night. They will play in Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Macon, and Atlanta, Ga.; New-Orleans, La., and Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., before returning to this city in April.

President Baker Will Remain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The committee appointed at the special meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday to persuade W. T. Baker to withdraw his resignation as President, reported, at an adjourned meeting today, that it had been successful in its efforts. The room in which trading in "puts" and "calls" has been carried on heretofore was closed by order of the Board of Directors to-day, but those parties who are determined to do this kind of speculating rented rooms in an adjoining building, so that there was no interruption to the business.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00

Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt Street.

ECZEMA

Most Distressing of Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by

Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other methods and remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King-Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

REFRIGERATORS

FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.

UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.

THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TALKING ABOUT A CABLE

Senators Discuss the Situation in the Hawaiian Islands.

PALMER RIDICULES THE SCHEME

He Maintains that This Government Will Not Need a Cable to Honolulu for Another Hundred Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Another day has been spent by the Senate in discussing the provision in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill calling for $500,000 to be applied toward the construction and maintenance of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Hawaii, without reaching a conclusion. Several Democratic Senators took part to-day in the debate, resorting to facts and figures rather than sentiment in making their points. The chances are that the question will hold the right of way to-morrow.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) who opened the debate, called Mr. Gray's attention to the dispatches from San Francisco in this morning's papers, confirmed to-day in a dispatch to Secretary Gresham, indicating that the British Government

STORM OF GREAT EXTENT

Continued from Page 1.

however. After hovering in the neighborhood of 5° above zero all night, early this morning it began to drop. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the fall was 4°, and the cold increased every minute.

The wind is blowing from forty to sixty miles an hour, but the fall of fine, dry snow has stopped, after obstructing all the street railway lines and crippling the mail trains on every system running into the city. Without exception, all mail trains due here since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon were several hours behind time.

All section of the country heard from so far report that the cold wave is holding on firmly, with little prospect of cessation.

In Kansas and Nebraska great suffering prevails on account of the severe blizzards, which were general over both States. In the latter State sand is mingled with the snow. Illinois and Indiana are in the grasp of the snowstorm, and business is almost entirely suspended in some of the smaller towns and villages. It is thought the storm will last two days more at least.

The ice in the lake between the shore and the water works crib off Sixty-eighth Street is so solid that the city tugs were unable to reach that point to-day. The telephone cable through the water tunnel has broken, and there is no way to communicate with the men in the crib.

City Engineer Arlingstall and one of his men this morning attempted to get to the crib on the ice, dragging provisions on a sled, but the blinding snowstorm made the trip too dangerous. It is said the cribmen have plenty of flour and salt meat.

J. A. Cone of Austin, a suburb of this city, was taken to the County Hospital this morning suffering from exposure to the blizzard last night. The physicians fear he may die. He fell helpless in a snow drift while trying to reach his home.

Michael Carver, a switchman living at Bloomington, Ill., was found badly frozen to-day at a down-town corner in a semi-unconscious condition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The mercury registered at 9 o'clock this morning 7° below zero. A strong northwesterly gale is blowing, accompanied by flurries of fine, hard snow. The indications are that the cold will increase, and the worst blizzard for several years is anticipated.

Railroad travel has suffered from the storm, and trains are reported from one to fifteen hours late. Extremely cold weather, accompanied by high winds and snow, is reported from points in Southwest and Western Missouri, and in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Northern Texas and Southern Arkansas are suffering from a blizzard.

Throughout Missouri and Southern Iowa a fearful storm raged all night, and reports this morning state there is no sign of abatement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.—Altogether there are now eighteen inches of snow on the ground. It was 8° below this morning.

No freight trains were run out of Milwaukee on the Northwestern line until to-night. The Ashland division trains were delayed from an hour to one and a half hours. Trains West were delayed from an hour to one and a half hours. To-night the road is being operated in a satisfactory manner.

The St. Paul Road's fast mail from the East was two hours late. The Wisconsin Central trains were twenty minutes to half and hour behind time. The mails are from half an hour to two hours behind time.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 7.—Eastern Colorado reports a blizzard, with great suffering among destitute inhabitants on isolated farms. The thermometer has been below zero for two days.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN THIS STATE

At Evans Mills the Temperature Is 36 Degrees Below.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A northeast snowstorm, following on two days of below-zero temperature, commenced at sunset, and the downfall was so heavy that by 10 o'clock to-night the street cars had to suspend trips on some of the lines. Railroad trains are all behind time. A high wind drifted the snow badly.

WEST POINT, Feb. 7.—A blinding snowstorm is raging in the Highlands to-night. The thermometer rose from zero to 10° above about noon, and soon after large flakes began descending. A brisk wind sprung up at the same time, and is now whirling the snow into drifts and banks which are sure to make traveling difficult.

The cold has been so intense during the past few days in the mountains that the greatest suffering has been experienced among the farmers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—A blizzard has been raging here since 6 o'clock to-night. The mercury is at zero, and a strong northwind is blowing, accompanied by a fine drifting snow, which has choked roads and streets and practically paralyzed the electric-car service on all lines. The storm resembles in many respects the blizzard of 1888.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—At Evans Mills, only ten miles north of Watertown, a spirit thermometer indicated that the temperature was 36 degrees below zero.

In this city at 11 A. M. to-day it was 10 below zero, while in the country districts it is from 3 to 5 degrees lower. At Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, early this morning, 26 to 30 below are the figures reported, and correspondingly low temperature is recorded from other towns throughout this section.

At Alexandria Bay and other Thousand Island points, the lowest mark was 34 degrees below.

The large amount of snow on the ground has prevented much destruction by the frost to vegetables and other produce, but the water in the pipes in many houses has been frozen and plumbers are in much greater demand than physicians. There is less sickness here than there has been in any Winter in ten years.

THREE BODIES ENCASED IN ICE.

Found on the Wreck of the Schooner T. P. Dixon of Rockland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 7.—There is no doubt that the portion of wreck which drifted ashore at Lambert's Cove, on the north side of this island, last night, is what there is left of the schooner T. P. Dixon, of Rockland, Me., Capt. Boswick, which vessel left New-York Feb. 3 for Rockland. The wreckage consists of only the vessel's deck, broken off just aft the foremast, and the vessel's cabin. The hull of the vessel is gone. Attached to and lying alongside the wreck is a mast and a mainboom with furled, close-reefed mainsail attached.

The bodies of three men and a dog were on top of the cabin when found. The men were incased in ice, and their legs were hanging down the cabin skylight, which was open. The log book was found floating about the cabin, which, upon examination, proved to be the log of the schooner T. P. Dixon.

When the bodies were landed on the beach at Lambert's Cove one of them was immediately identified as that of Capt. Joseph Bostwick of the Dixon. Afterward, while at the undertaker's at Vineyard Haven, the identity was verified by Capts. Wall of schooner Adelia T. Carleton and Greenlaw of schooner Ella May, both of Rockport, Me., who are harbored here. Capt. Wall also identified one of the bodies as that of Martin Lee mate of the Dixon.

The cause of this disaster will probably always remain a mystery, but it is considered the most likely theory that the vessel struck on some ledge at the entrance to Vineyard Sound, such as Devil's Bridge or Sow and Pigs Ledge, during the gale yesterday, and was dashed to pieces.

EUROPE IN SNOW AND ICE.

Trains Imbedded in Drifts, Railways Blocked, and Ferries Stopped.

CORK, Feb. 7.—Snow has fallen for fifteen hours in Southwestern Ireland. Several trains are imbedded in drifts, and no railway in the region is operating regularly. Communication with Killarney, Tralee, Mallow, and Bantry has been suspended.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The steamer Princess May arrived at Stranraer at 11 o'clock this morning. Her passengers were unable to proceed further, the railways being blocked with snow.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—The River Scheldt is frozen over with ice so solid as to enable people to cross on foot. Navigation is totally suspended above Austroweel.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—An ice floe from the Upper Mersey has drifted down to the river's mouth, forming a mass half a mile long and several hundred yards wide. The ice has blocked access to the landing stage and compelled the stoppage of the ferries.

Very Cold in New-England.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The following "below zero" records were made by the mercury this morning:

Haverhill, Mass., 4; Concord, N. H., 2; Franconia, in the White Mountains, 35; Lowell, Mass., 8; Calais, Me., 12; Machias, Me., 12; Ellsworth, Me., 12; Vanceborough, Me., 12; Presque Isle, Me., 12; Houlton, Me., 14; Bangor, Me., 10; Caribou, Me., 12.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 7.—This harbor is completely frozen over which is a rare occurrence.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7.—The mercury at Hanover was 4 below zero; at Lyme, 25; at Norwich, Vt., 26; at Thetford, 28.

WINTHROP, Me., Feb. 7.—The cold which began with Monday's storm still continues. The weather is the most severe experienced in this section for years. Much of the time the mercury has hovered around 30 below. High gales prevail.

Frozen in His Dooryard.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 7.—Nelson Pratt, fifty-five years old, was found dead in his dooryard, two miles out from Worcester, this morning, with arms and legs frozen. He left a store in Worcester last night to walk home. When his wife looked out this morning she saw his body lying in a snowbank, his hands pressed over his heart.

Ice-Bound in Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 7.—The docks and coves are frozen in and the ferryboats plying between the city, Kittery, New-Castle, and Kittery Point, have been obliged to abandon trips, as it is impossible to reach their landings. In the lower harbor several fishing schooners are caught in the ice.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—As a result of the heavy snowstorm, nearly all the electric street cars are prevented from running to-night. As fast as the snow plows clear off the tracks, the wind blows the snow back again. Only a few cars are running.

RED BANK, Feb. 7.—The snowstorm which began this afternoon has reached the proportions of a blizzard, and the wind is drifting the snow badly. Already there are five inches of snow on the level. The weather is intensely cold.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 7.—James Dowd of Short Hills, in crossing a shallow brook last night on a plank, fell in. His hands and feet were frozen before he could reach home.

Sixty-Mile Ice Gorge in the Ohio.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—The ice in the Ohio has stopped, forming a gorge sixty miles long. Two million bushels of coal are in danger of being sunk the minute the gorge moves. The temperature is 8° below zero.

The river at this point is an almost solid cake of ice, over a foot thick, and rapidly forming. All the steamers and barges are in danger of being sunk by the ice.

ACTORS OFF FOR WASHINGTON

Will Play for the Press Club There and Return To-night.

Two special cars attached to the midnight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad left for Washington last night carrying a large party of theatrical people.

They are to take part to-day in an elaborate entertainment to be given by the National Capitol Press Club. All will be brought back on a special train to-night in time for their performance. This train is expected to beat all former records between Washington and this city.

Among those who left last night were Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and their company, consisting of twenty-eight people; J. E. Dodson of the Frohman company, Nelson Wheatcroft, Miss Fisher, Pilar-Morin and the company of six French pantomimists, and Petrescu, the contortionist.

A number of others left on an afternoon train in order to rehearse. Among those were Al Fisher, stage manager; Miss Alice Shaw, the whistler; Maggie Cline, Severus Schaeffer, Tommy Ryan, and "Parson" Davies, and the imperial Japanese troupe, Takazawa, De Wolf Hopper and Juliska, and Julia Marlowe Taber and company. Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew and company will also take part.

JUMPED FROM WINDOWS TO ESCAPE FIRE

Employes of Factories at Woodbine, N. J., Are Seriously Injured.

WOODBINE, N. J., Feb. 7.—The two-story brick building occupied by the Woodbine Machine and Tool Company and D. Wilentschick, a pocketbook manufacturer, was destroyed by fire to-day, and the thirty-eight men and women employed in the building had narrow escapes from death. As it was, a number of them were burned and injured by jumping from the windows. The injured are:

BRESLOW, BARNEY, burned about the hands.
GOLDFORTH, ROSE, burned about the face and hands.
HERMANN, SAMUEL, leg broken.
LIPSCHUTZ, REBECCA, face burned.
LIPSCHUTZ, ROSA, face burned.
KRITCHIE, LOUIS, ankle broken.
SEGALL, REBECCA, internally injured and burned about the head.
SEGALL, RODA, seriously burned.
SLIEFSTEIN, BERTIE, badly burned.
SLIEFSTEIN, MARY, slightly burned.

Several others sustained slighter injuries and less serious burns. The loss on the building is only about $5,000.

A Substitute Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Mallory of Florida, from the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, reported to the House to-day the House substitute for the Senate Nicaragua Canal bill. In his report he says that, in the judgment of the House committee, the House bill heretofore reported by it possesses essential features that will commend it to a more favorable consideration in the House than will be accorded the Senate bill.

Michigan Populists Nominate.

GREENVILLE, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Populist State Convention met here to-day. Only a few were in attendance. The convention adopted the Omaha platform with an amendment making the money question paramount. R. B. Taylor of Bay City was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, B. J. Bowers of Mount Clemens and George H. Smith of Benzie County for Regents. Gen. Weaver spoke in the evening on the money question.

Chartered by Paul Revere.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—Republican Lodge of Masons celebrated its centennial birthday by elaborate exercises this afternoon and evening. The Grand Master, Edwin B. Holmes, and officers of his suite were present, and about 600 visitors from other lodges in this Masonic district. The original charter of this lodge is signed by Paul Revere, Grand Master.

The Brig Gem Has Disappeared.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 7.—The brig Gem, the crew of which was taken off by the men of the life-saving station, has disappeared, and has probably drifted out to sea.

Strous & Co. of New-York, to whom the vessel was consigned, have sent a man here to transfer the frost-bitten sailors to New-York, where they will receive proper medical treatment. All that could be done for them here was done.

Arrested for the Matteawan Burglary.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Three men were arrested at Danbury, Conn., to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the Matteawan burglary. They gave their names as Joseph Jones, William Weiss, and Charles O'Brien. Policeman Snyder, who was shot by the burglars, is now expected to recover.

SNOW AND A BITING WIND

Fierce Storm Sweeps over the City, Delaying Travel.

SHIPS ICE BOUND DOWN THE BAY

Elevated Railroads Blocked and Horse Car Lines Tied Up—River Boats Have Great Difficulty in Making Their Trips.

Swirling before a cutting blast a blinding snow storm swept over the city last night. In a few hours traffic was impeded, and pedestrians had all they could do to stumble their way through the piling drifts.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring read a prophesy about the storm, and hoped that the Forecaster had made a miscalculation about its coming, but it seems that he had not. The storm arrived on time, and a very vigorous and energetic one it was. It sent the stinging flakes straight into the faces of any who ventured out doors, and before midnight it had so obstructed the streets that horse-car traffic was suspended.

The snow drifted so badly in places early in the evening that cars that were run—and they were few and far between—were doubled up, four horses and a double crew being used, but their progress was slow, and the time of arrival at the destinations uncertain and the patronage limited.

The cable cars weathered the storm with little or no difficulty, and their delay was very slight. From an early hour in the evening snow plows were kept constantly at work. In this manner the roads were kept open, and the cars run on the usual headway.

According to the officials of the Weather Bureau, the storm, which had moved northward from the South Carolina coast during the day, was central off the Jersey coast at 11 o'clock last night. It caused, the forecaster said, a heavy fall of snow from Wilmington, Del., northward.

The highest velocity of wind reported during the day came from Block Island, where a gale of fifty-two miles an hour was blowing. At Sandy Hook it blew forty-four miles an hour from northeast; at Cape Hatteras it was thirty-six miles an hour from northwest, and in this city it was twenty-nine miles an hour, and from the north.

It did not require last night's inclemency to render traffic hereabout dangerous. The rivers and bay were choked with ice, and navigation was made exceedingly difficult.

The harbor was filled with ice floes yesterday. From Quarantine toward the city there was an unbroken field of white, making navigation difficult, if not dangerous. Toward the sea the ice extended in all directions, jamming into coves and bays, grinding against the dock piles, which strained and snapped with the tremendous pressure brought to bear by the floes, which were swiftly carried along by the strong tides prevailing in the Narrows.

The lower bay was also filled, the pack being so dense in Raritan Bay that the British steamer Salamanca, from Venezuela, was compelled to seek a harbor in the upper bay.

Two barges, Franklin and Eureka No. 1, with coal for the United States cruiser Minneapolis, which is anchored off Tompkinsville, were lying alongside the vessel yesterday morning. The heavy ice forced them under the water with such force and weight that they were obliged to cast adrift. The Harbor Inspector's boat, the Nimrod, hastened to their assistance, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in docking them at the American docks, at Tompkinsville. The Health Officer's boat, the Charles F. Allen, moved with great difficulty, but succeeded in boarding the few incoming ships.

The anchorage grounds in the upper bay off Staten Island were filled with vessels driven in by the storm last evening, and many of them showed evidences of a hard battle with the waves and cold. Those which came in late in the afternoon were staggering under a heavy load of ice which had formed on the deck. The pilotboat James Gordon Bennett, which left port two days ago, was compelled to return because of the danger that the vessel would be sunk by the ice. The pilots and crew were compelled to work continuously breaking the ice from the decks. Many pilotboats and fishing smacks anchored in shore were fast in the ice, which extended from the shore in a solid mass far into the bay.

The Erie Basin is completely frozen over. On Wednesday night it required the services of eight tugs to get the steamship Bremerhaven out. She had been on the dry dock undergoing repairs, and was going to Bayonne to load.

The Staten Island boats were late, and on account of the ice floes had to skirt Bay Ridge.

The bell buoy at Robbins Reef has capsized by reason of being so heavily coated with ice. A similar fate has overtaken the buoy situated off the lower side of Governors Island.

The weather at Sandy Hook last night developed into a regular blizzard. The wind came howling from the northeast, and the snow which it drove ahead was dry and cutting.

Vessels would have been unable last night to find any harbor inside the Hook on account of the ice, which is packed away across to the Jersey shore.

The up-town lines of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads were blocked for nearly an hour and a half last night. The cause was the inability of a heavy express train, loaded with passengers, to climb the hill at Fifty-ninth Street, on the Ninth Avenue road. The Sixth Avenue trains turn into the main road at Fifty-third Street, and the up-town trains which should have fallen in line behind this express were blocked on the Battery on both roads.

A slight collision between two trains occurred at Thirty-sixth Street during the blockade. An up-town train leaving the Thirty-third Street station could not be stopped in time to avoid a collision with the train in front. The trains bumped together and the passengers in both were shaken, but no one was hurt and no damage was done.

Some of the passengers in the blocked trains who were in a hurry to reach their destination left the cars in spite of the remonstrances of the conductors, and taking chances of an accident, walked along the structure to the nearest station.

Over 3,000 people were delayed by the blockade, although the evening traffic is not at its heaviest at the time at which the blockade occurred.

A snow plow with six horses attached, belonging to the Sixth Avenue horse-car line, ran into a cable car at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street about 10 o'clock. The snow plow struck the front platform of the car, smashing it in, and they were wedged so tightly that the six horses with difficulty pulled them apart. Traffic on the up-town track of the cable cars and of the Sixth Avenue line was suspended for fifteen minutes.

Incoming trains were nearly all delayed. The St. Louis express, which was due at the Grand Central Station at 6 P. M., did not arrive until 7:10. The Chicago limited came in an hour and a half late, and the Empire State express, which was due at 10:15 P. M., was thirty minutes late.

Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Moore announced yesterday that snow would be left on the following streets for the accommodation of sleighing parties: Fifth Avenue, from Forty-second Street to the Park; Broadway, east of the car tracks, from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street; Eighth Avenue, east side of car tracks, from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street.

The thermometer yesterday morning at 3 o'clock was 3° above zero, at 6 P. M. it was 10° above, and at midnight 5° above.

Had the Snowplows Protected.

Brooklyn came in for her share of the big storm, but there was little delay in traffic. Early in the evening the electric plows and sweepers were sent out over all the railroads, and the snow was swept from the tracks, making it possible for the cars to be operated.

The cars were not well patronized, as many of the people preferred the elevated railroads to the trolleys, fearing that a combination of strike and snow would be too much for the new men, and that the cars would not reach their destinations.

The Hicks Street cars were stalled for a time, but as soon as the plow had forced the snow off the tracks, the line was opened.

The plows that ran ahead were loaded over, so that no possible harm could come to them from any of the strikers or their sympathizers.

To Shelter Island on the Ice.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 7.—The bay between Greenport and Shelter Island is frozen over and people are constantly walking and riding across. The mail was carried over this morning on a sled.

A Defense of Napoleon III.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

M. Fernand Giraudeau has undertaken the defense of Napoleon III. in a well-written volume which is about to be published in Paris. It is entitled "Napoleon Trois Intime." In it the Emperor is depicted as one who had at heart the happiness of his subjects and of humanity in general, and who, in spite of overwhelming cares, was the most indulgent and the most charitable of sovereigns. He tried to do his best for the working classes, without any motives of personal ambition, and before his fall drew up a bill for old-age pensions, which, according to M. Giraudeau, would have done honor to those who are sincere and not sham Socialists. As to the assertions that the Emperor had deposited ten milliards in foreign banks ere the war broke out as the foresaw disaster, the author says that the deposed monarch had only 260,000f., or £10,400, at his disposal when he reached England, where the Empress had arrived penniless before him. When at Torquay, Napoleon wrote to his wife telling her that he would be obliged to return to Chislehurst, as hotel life was too expensive, and approving of her project to sell her property in Spain for the sake of the Prince Imperial. M. Giraudeau also undertakes to prove that Napoleon III. was not responsible for the war, and has given some poignant details about the meeting between the Emperor and Empress at Wilhelmshöhe. The author, it may be added, was a high imperial functionary, and was in close contact with the Emperor.

How Lord Kelvin Lights a Fire.

Every one remembers the story of Newton, who cut a large hole in his room door to let his big cat out and a small one for the use of the kitten. The incident is recalled by a statement in The New Age regarding Lord Kelvin and the sudden illness of the Duke of Argyll the other day:

"When the aged peer was carried down to one of the ante-rooms one of the first things to be thought of was the lighting of a fire, and this task was tackled by the Duke's host, Lord Kelvin. But instead of placing some paper in the grate and some wood on that, in the orthodox manner, he amazed the onlookers by desperate efforts to kindle a handful of sticks at a gas-burner!"

Ordinary mortals, it is added, may be pardoned in taking some comfort to themselves on learning that "even so great a philosopher as Lord Kelvin does not know how to light a fire."

Where the Woodchuck Is a Woodpecker.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

How the groundhog, alias the woodchuck, alias 'chuck of the ancient family of "Sciuridae," or marmot, ever came to be looked upon as a weather prophet we do not know. But he has been in that business a long time and has established a reputation second only to that of the almanacs which undertake to foretell the weather. Down here in Virginia, and in the South generally, we believe, he is known by the name of groundhog, but in the Northern and Western States he is called 'chuck, or woodchuck. We are bound to call him groundhog, because we have named the green woodpecker the woodchuck, and we don't want to have rats and birds mixed up in our animal nomenclature.

A Thuringian Apology.

From The London Daily News.

A strange apology appears in a Thuringian newspaper and on a placard in the entrance hall of the principal hotel at Schwalza. It runs: "I, Johann Schmid, apologize for having said publicly that Fritz Werner is the vilest rascal in the world. He is not the vilest rascal." Honor has been declared satisfied.

FASHIONABLE FURS and FUR GARMENTS.

Reliable and Elegant.

Prices marked way down.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manuf'r,

124 & 126 W. 42d St.

Repairing and Altering Promptly Done.

DEFEAT OF THE BOND BILL

Continued from Page 1.

silver without discrimination against either metal. The amendment was rejected—74 to 106.

Mr. Hutchison (Dem., Tex.,) proposed an amendment to the first section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay bonds half in gold and half in silver.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) offered as a substitute for Mr. Hutchison's amendment a provision that the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, (the Sherman law,) be redeemed, in accordance with Section 3 of that act, and that the silver seignorage in the Treasury be coined into standard dollars. Rejected—101 to 124. By tellers—Yeas, 109; nays, 114. Mr. Hutchison's amendment was rejected—90 to 125.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) offered an amendment to give the Secretary of the Treasury power whenever necessary to issue bonds of the denominations of $20 and $50 and multiples thereof, described in the Specie Resumption and Refunding acts, at rates of interest to be fixed by him and running for a period of four years. Lost—67 to 81.

Mr. Bryan proposed an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. Reed, reciting that nothing therein contained should be construed to surrender the right of the Government to pay the coin obligations of the Government in standard silver dollars, at the option of the Government, in accordance with the terms of the Mattthews resolution of 1878.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.,) offered as a substitute for Section 1? of the substitute offered by Mr. Cox a provision that any bonds issued in accordance with the bill should bear no more than 3 per cent. interest and be issued in such denominations and for such periods, not exceeding twenty years, as the Secretary of the Treasury should determine, but that nothing in the bill should be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) presented his bill authorizing the free coinage of silver dollars in any one year at the request of any State or authorized agent thereof equal to the number of inhabitants of such State as an amendment to the bill. The reading of this bill was not completed when the hour of 3:30 arrived.

Reported to the House.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) made the point of order at that moment that under the rules the committee must rise and report the bill to the House, which was done immediately. Chairman Richardson did not report the Terry proposition as pending, and that gentleman protested to the Speaker against this discrimination, but the Chairman's position was sustained by the Speaker.

The several amendments to the text of the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Springer, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were adopted by the House, none of them on division receiving less than 149 votes. Mr. Bryan's efforts to get the yeas and nays on the amendments relating to the tax on and retirement of national bank circulation were unavailing, members preferring to proceed without unnecessary delay to more important votes.

When it came to considering the substitutes pending, a vote was taken first on the one introduced by Mr. Reed. The Bryan amendment to this substitute, reaffirming the declaration of the Mathews resolution of 1878, on division of the House received 119 affirmative votes and 132 negative. The friends of the amendment secured a vote by years and nays, resulting: Yeas, 127; nays, 169; answering "present" and not voting, 3.

The vote on Mr. Reed's substitute was then taken, resulting on a division of the House—Yeas, 93; nays, 167. The yeas and nays were called with the following result: Yeas, 109; nays, 187; present and not voting, 2.

This was nearly a party vote. Messrs. Cannon, (Cal.,) Crain, (Texas,) Davey, (La.,) Geary, (Cal.,) Griffin, (Mich.,) Lawson, (Ga.,) Pendleton, (Texas,) and Shell, (S. C.,) Democrats, voted with the Republicans for the substitute. The Populists voted with the Democrats against it.

Mr. Cobb's amendment to the substitute of Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) was disagreed to and the substitute itself rejected by a vote of 55 yeas to 184 nays.

The Decisive Vote.

The vote then recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the Springer bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole, which on a division the House refused to order by the decisive vote of 97 yeas to 159 nays. The announcement of this vote was received with applause by the opponents of the bill, in the midst of which Mr. Springer was seen rather than heard demanding a vote by yeas and nays. This was ordered, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baldwin, (Dem., Minn.,) Barnes, (Dem., Wis.,) Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) Barwig, (Dem., Wis.,) Beckner, (Dem., Ky.,) Boltzhoover, (Dem., Penn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brickner, (Dem., Wis.,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Bynum, (Dem., Ind.,) Cadmus, (Dem., N. J.,) Caminetti, (Dem., Cal.,) Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.,) Caruth, (Dem., Ky.,) Causey, (Dem., Del.,) Cickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clancy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Clark, (Dem., Ala.,) Cobb, (Dem., Mo.,) Coffin, (Rep., Md.,) Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) Cooper, (Dem., Ind.,) Cornish, (Dem., N. J.,) Covert, (Dem., N. Y.,) Crain, (Dem., Tex.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) De Forest, (Dem., Conn.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Draper, (Rep., Mass.,) Dunphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Durborow, (Dem., Ill.,) English, (Dem., Cal.,) Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) Everett, (Dem., Mass.,) Fielder, (Dem., N. J.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Forman, (Dem., Ill.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Geary, (Dem., Cal.,) Gessenhainer, (Dem., N. J.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Goldzier, (Dem., Ill.,) Gorman, (Dem., Mich.,) Gresham, (Dem., Texas,) Griffin, (Dem., Mich.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Haines, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hall, (Dem., Minn.,) Hammond, (Dem., Ind.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) Haugen, (Rep., Wis.,) Hayes, (Dem., Iowa.,) Hendrix, (Dem., N. Y.,) Henry, (Dem., Md.,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hines, (Dem., Penn.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.,) Kribbs, (Dem., Penn.,) Lapham, (Dem., R. I.,) Lefever, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lockwood, (Dem., N. Y.,) Lynch, (Dem., Wis.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Marvin, (Rep., N. Y.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McDannold, (Dem., Ill.,) McGann, (Dem., Ill.,) McKaig, (Dem., Md.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Montgomery, (Dem., Ky.,) Mutchler, (Dem., Penn.,) O'Neil, (Dem., Mass.,) O'Neill, (Dem., Mo.,) Outhwaite, (Dem., Ohio,) Page, (Dem., R. I.,) Paschal, (Dem., Texas,) Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearson, (Dem., Ohio,) Pendleton, (Dem., West Va.,) Pigott, (Dem., Conn.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) Randall, (Rep., Mass.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reed, (Rep., Me.,) Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) Reyburn, (Rep., Penn.,) Richards, (Dem., Ohio,) Ritchie, (Dem., Ohio,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Schermerhorn, (Dem., N. Y.,) Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sipe, (Dem., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Somers, (Dem., Wis.,) Sorg, (Dem., Ohio,) Sperry, (Dem., Conn.,) Stevens, (Dem., Mass.,) Charles W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) William A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Stone, (Dem., Ky.,) Storer, (Rep., Ohio,) Straus, (Dem. N. Y.,) Talbott, (Dem., Md.,) Tarsney, (Dem., Mo.,) Tracey, (Dem., N. Y.,) Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) Turner, (Dem., Va.,) Turpin, (Dem., Ala.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Warner, (Dem., N. Y.,) Washington, (Dem., Tenn.,) Wells, (Dem., Wis.,) Wilson, (Dem., West Va.,) Wise, (Dem., Va.,) Wolverton, (Dem., Penn.,) Woomer, (Rep., Penn.,) Wright, (Rep., Mass.,)—135.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, (Rep., Ky.,) Aitken, (Rep., Mich.,) Alderson, (Dem., West Va.,) Alexander, (Dem., N. C.,) Arnold, (Dem., Mo.,) Avery, (Rep., Mich.,) Baker, (Pop., Kan.,) Baker, (Rep., N. H.,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Black, (Dem., Ga.,) Blair, (Rep., N. H.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Boatner, (Dem., La.,) Boen, (Pop., Minn.,) Bower, (Dem., N. C.,) Bowers, (Rep., Cal.,) Branch, (Dem., N. C.,) Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) Bretz, (Dem., Ind.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brookshire, (Dem., Ind.,) Brown, (Dem., Ind.,) Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) Bundy, (Rep., Ohio,) Cabaniss, (Dem., Ga.,) Cannon, (Dem., Cal.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Childs, (Rep., Ill.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Cobb, (Dem., Ala.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Texas,) Coffeen, (Dem., Wyoming,) Conn, (Dem., Ind.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Crawford, (Dem., N. C.,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Davis, (Pop., Kan.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Denson, (Dem., Ala.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Donovan, (Dem., Ohio,) Doolittle, (Rep., Washington,) Ellis, (Dem., Ky.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Enloe, (Dem., Tenn.,) Epes, (Dem., Va.,) Fithian, (Dem., Ill.,) Fyan, (Dem., Mo.,) Goodnight, (Dem., Ky.,) Grady, (Dem., N. C.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Harris, (Pop.-Dem., Kan.,) Hartman, (Rep., Mont.,) Hatch, (Dem., Mo.,) Heard, (Dem., Mo.,) Henderson, (Rep., Ill.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henderson, (Dem., N. C.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hermann, (Rep., Oregon,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Holman, (Dem., Ind.,) Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Penn.,) Hudson, (Pop., Kan.,) Hulick, (Rep., Ohio,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.,) Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas,) Ikirt, (Dem., Ohio,) Izlar, (Dem., S. C.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Kem, (Ind., Neb.,) Kyle, (Dem., Miss.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Lane, (Dem., Ill.,) Latimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Lawson, (Dem., Ga.,) Layton, (Dem., Ohio,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lucas, (Rep., S. D.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Marshall, (Dem., Va.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Rep., Penn.,) McKeighan, (Ind., Neb.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McNagny, (Dem., Ind.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Meiklejohn, (Rep., Ark.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Meredith, (Dem., Va.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Moon, (Rep., Mich.,) Moore, (Dem., Kan.,) Morgan, (Dem., Mo.,) Moses, (Rep., Mass.,) Neill, (Dem., Ark.,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Pendleton, (Dem., Texas,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Richardson, (Dem., Mich.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Robbins, (Dem., Ala.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Russell, (Dem., Ga.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Rep., N. C.,) Shell, (Dem., S. C.,) Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.,) Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stephenson, (Rep., Mich

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Lette., Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	12	Lectures	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Legal Notices	13
Business Notices	5	Marriages	5
City Flats To Let	12	Meetings & Elections	11
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Miscellaneous	7
Country Houses To Let	12	New Publications	5
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	12
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	12
Dividends	11	Surrogate Notices	13
Excursions	7	Situations Wanted	7
Financial	11	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	11
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibit.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—2 P. M.—Philharmonic Society Public Rehearsal.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Cling Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Old King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:15—Samson et Dalila.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Kneisel Quartet of Boston.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Column.
At the Hotels	8	5
Business Troubles	14	7
Commercial	14	1
Courts	13	1
Financial	10	1
Fires in This City	8	5
Marine Intelligence	13	5
New State Corporations	14	7
Obituary Record	5	3
Post Office Notice	11	5
Railroad News	6	7
Real Estate	12	4
Social World	8	6
Telegraphic Brevities	8	6
Theatrical Gossip	2	5
United Service	12	6
Washington Weather Forecast	7	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Administration Bond Bill Defeated.
No News of La Gascogne.
Storm Over Almost All the Country.
Killed by a Myrtle Avenue Car.
Two Brothers Shot Dead.

Page 2

Fair Prices for Silks at Auction.
The Senate Talked About Hawaii.
The Reform Wave Touches Troy.

Page 3

Snow and a Biting Wind.

Page 5

Chinese Iron-clads Sunk.
Dr. Parkhurst Scores Lexow.
Guests of Mr. Litchfield.
Many Marine Misadventures.
Money to Remove the Snow.

Page 6

Roadsters' High Bowling Score.

Page 7

License Bills Discussed.

Page 8

Palestine Commandery's Reception.
Fire in a Shot Tower.
Oliver Sumner Teall Scored.
New-Jersey War Veterans in Camp.

Page 9

Frederick Villiers Talks of War.
Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.
Dr. Parkhurst on Police Legislation.
Woman's National Sabbath Alliance.
Five Police Captains as Witnesses.
Resignations of City Officials.

Page 10

Aldermen in a Wrangle.

Page 11

Mr. Goff Before the Grand Jury.
City Bonds Payable in Gold.

Page 12

The Sugar Duty Correspondence.
The Elm Street Widening.

Page 13

Mrs. Wyse Tells Her Story.

Page 14

Fifth Avenue Stage Line Insolvent.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	3	3:30 P. M.	40	10
6 A. M.	32	3	6 P. M.	43	10
9 A. M.	34	7	9 P. M.	41	8
12 M.	31	7	12 P. M.	41	5

Average temperature yesterday..... 6⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 37¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years..... 30½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Fair in the Afternoon, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SOLE RESOURCE.

The refusal of the House to enact any adequate currency legislation is now complete. After the proceedings of yesterday, there is no room for the shadow of doubt on that point. This course—though very shameful to those who are responsible for it—has one merit; it is decisive. The last reason that might properly have influenced the Executive to defer the use of the powers possessed by it is now removed. The Administration is not only free to do what it can, but is bound by the most solemn obligations to do so.

The situation is clear enough as far as its general and imperative conditions are concerned. The Treasury must have gold. It should have it promptly. The gold should be procured as far as possible in such way that it cannot readily be drained off again. Obviously these facts point to a loan, made in the greater part abroad. How it may be made to the best advantage can safely be left to the Executive. The plan that has been discussed of a loan taken by two foreign houses, the bonds to be held by them in block and only certificates or scrip issued for trade on the exchanges, has the merit that, so long as the plan is adhered to, the bonds taken abroad are not likely to come back to this country. This is, however, a matter as to which experts and those responsible for the conduct of the Government must decide. The same thing may be said as to the amount of the loan and the rate at which it shall be negotiated. The amount will, of course, be sufficient to meet the needs of the Government for a considerable time. There has been general discussion of a loan of $100,000,000, but if $50,000,000 rightly placed would answer the purpose, so much the better. The ultimate burden would be lighter, and the reserve power of the Government to borrow, should it become necessary again to borrow, would be retained.

As to the rate of interest required, the Administration will not fail to make it as low as is practicable, but a fraction of 1 per cent. on a loan that will restore the reserve and maintain it long enough is not the controlling element in the situation. As we have before said, if we want adequate security we must pay the rate of insurance that will obtain it. The people of the United States have come to have a solid confidence in the fidelity, courage, and good sense of Mr. Cleveland, and it will be increased when he shall have once more stood for them in the breach opened by the stupidity, cowardice, and partisan greed of the Congress.

OUR "CHEAP" PAPER MONEY.

It has repeatedly been declared with great emphasis and earnestness in the recent debates in the House on the currency question that the American people ought not to be asked to give up the greenbacks and Treasury notes, which serve all the purposes of money and cost nothing but the paper and printing, and that they ought not to be asked, for the purpose of retiring these notes, to incur an interest-bearing debt, payable at a fixed time. These assertions contain practically all there is to be said in favor of such a perpetual demand debt as ours, used as currency, and it is probable that the great body of the people who oppose the retirement of the legal-tender notes really think that they cost almost nothing.

We are not of those extremists who think that non-interest-bearing notes cannot safely or profitably be used as currency. On the contrary, there is plenty of evidence that if the volume of the notes is sufficiently restricted and if provision be made for their redemption in gold on demand, a very considerable amount of them can be kept in constant circulation without danger of loss to the holders or discredit to the issuing Government or disturbance to business. That is practically what is done with the Bank of England notes that are uncovered by gold or securities, being represented by a Government debt, and not one note of this class, though they are all redeemable in gold, actually finds its way back to the Bank. But that is not the kind of a paper currency that we are plagued with. We have outstanding $346,000,000 of Government legal-tender notes, which we are bound by law to redeem, and equally bound by law to reissue so soon as they are redeemed. We have, besides, some $154,000,000 of Treasury notes, for which the Treasury holds silver bullion, which also we are bound to keep at par with gold. To say that these notes cost us nothing is to ignore the plain facts of their history. Because these facts have been very generally ignored, not only by the public, which has no means of accurate information, but by men in public life who ought to be well acquainted with them, we have taken pains to set them forth in The Times in a series of careful, accurate, logical, and minute articles.

These articles show that up to the present time the people of the United States have paid in taxes on account of the greenbacks very nearly two billion of dollars. The exact amount is $1,932,449,952. This covers only the depreciation of the notes, the bonds issued to meet the deficiencies caused by this depreciation, and the expense of printing and maintenance. Add to this amount the principal and interest of the bonds still outstanding issued to maintain the gold reserve, and the face of the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and deduct the gold, silver bullion, (at current rates,) and the greenbacks in the Treasury, and if we go no further in our experiment, we shall, by the time our debts are paid, have expended on account of our "cheap" paper money the enormous sum of $2,404,267,868. In other words, for every dollar of $500,000,000 of legal-tender notes we shall have paid within a few cents of five dollars. If we should now borrow $500,000,000 on bonds and actually pay and destroy the notes, we should be rid of them with no further expense than we have described, except the interest on the bonds.

If, on the contrary, we refuse to do that, there is absolutely no limit to the expense that may still be incurred. The gold reserve will have to be kept up, either by taxation or borrowing, and as the law compels us to keep in existence and in circulation the notes which may at any time drain the gold reserve, it is impossible to say how often or to what extent or at what cost the reserve would have to be renewed. The situation would be ridiculous if it were not so grave. The longer it is allowed to exist, the graver it is liable to be, and the more tremendous will be the cost. Beyond doubt, in the long run we shall learn the lesson of experience and take the only course that can put us right. But, having already paid 500 per cent. for our "cheap" money, how much more shall we pay before we are satisfied with its cost?

THE COLLAPSE IN THE HOUSE.

We have very little patience to discuss in detail the lamentable break-down of the House yesterday. We had had a faint hope that that branch of the Congress would set an example that might possibly have had its influence with the Senate, and we believe, even yet, that it would not have failed so completely had it not become plain that nothing was to be expected from the so-called "upper" house. On the final vote the Democrats stood 91 for the bill to 94 against it, and the Republicans 44 to 57. The former were pretty evenly divided; the latter made a much worse record.

This fact is undoubtedly due to the demoralizing influence of the course of ex-Speaker Reed, which has been at once disgraceful and fatuous. Mr. Reed, easily the leader of his party and by far the most capable of the Republican aspirants to the Presidency, saw fit, in this crisis of the financial affairs of the Nation, to take his stand against the permanent retirement of the legal-tender notes and against a distinctive "gold" bond. There can be but one explanation for such a course at this time. He was more afraid of losing the votes of a few victims of the silver delusion than he was of aiding in dishonoring the Nation and imperiling the prosperity of the whole people. If this is not disgraceful it must be because Mr. Reed has not the intelligence to perceive the consequences of his own acts, and we all know that it is not intelligence that he lacks. It is also fatuous, because, had Mr. Reed had the courage to defend the cause of honesty, he would have won the popular confidence that would have been of infinitely more worth than the chance votes of a small faction of deluded silverites. And even had he lost in popular strength, his course would have been dignified and noble; but to play the coward in a losing game has no compensation. It is ridiculous.

FOR THE ELM STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Another and an important step has been taken in the slow process of providing for the widening and extension of Elm Street by the appointment of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court to determine the damage and benefit to property owners. It must be at least six months after the Commissioners have filed the oath of office before the city can take possession of the property required along the line, inasmuch as there are buildings on the lands to be taken. As was to be expected, Judge Patterson has appointed three most competent men to estimate and assess the "loss and damage" or the "benefit and advantage," as the case may be.

A defect in the act of 1893 providing for an expeditious process of taking the necessary property, which illustrates the careless way in which legislation is done at Albany, furnished the chief ground for contesting the appointment of Commissioners, and Judge Patterson was called upon to decide the Constitutional questions raised thereon, which he did in a clear and conclusive manner. As to the general point that the property could not be taken until it was paid for, there was no difficulty in citing precedents that fully sustained the provisions of the law.

The only serious question related to the sufficiency of the provision intended to make secure the subsequent payment of the awards to be made for property already taken from the possession of the owners. This was raised on account of an absolute contradiction in the section providing for the recovery of the sums awarded. By an obvious legislative blunder it retained the language of the law before its amendment, giving the right to "sue and recover," and at the same time declared that the claimants "shall not have an action at law against the city," but another and more expeditious method of recovery, which is prescribed at length. The Judge disposed of this point by sustaining the obvious intent of the section and giving effect to the language of the amendment, which was subsequent to that it was intended to supersede. He makes very clear the validity of this manner of construing the law.

The objection that the limit of the city debt might be reached before the awards are made is briefly disposed of as practically irrelevant. It is shown from official statements that there is a margin of over $57,000,000, and whether this may be absorbed by the construction of rapid-transit roads and other public improvements was too remote a consideration to affect the question before the court. As Judge Patterson remarked, every public improvement is not to be stopped until it is determined how much rapid transit will cost and the indebtedness for it has been incurred; and he found that the indications were that there would be "an ample margin during the next five years and within the 10 per cent. for all indebtedness of every kind, including $50,000,000 for rapid-transit purposes." It is to be hoped that no further obstacle will be put in the way of this vastly important and long delayed public improvement.

PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE.

There is something very queer about the obstruction of the McKaig bill for the improvement of our public architecture and for the adoption of more rational methods for obtaining the designs of Government buildings. This bill harmonizes all the interests and views that have heretofore been in conflict. The architects are heartily and unanimously in favor of it. The Treasury Department is in favor of it, and the Secretary has expressly recommended its enactment. A new demonstration of the necessity for it has been furnished by the announcement of an architect of high standing that he could not consent to take the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury because he had satisfied himself, after examination, that no architect who had an honorable professional ambition could gratify it or do himself credit in that office under the existing conditions.

It has been assumed all along that there was no positive opposition to the bill, and that the only question was whether the consideration of it could be reached in the press of business of this short session. But it appears that there is one man who is positively opposed to the bill. His name is Bankhead—Bankhead of Alabama. That everybody whose opinion on the subject is of any value approves the measure does not affect the opinion of Bankhead, whose opinion is of no value or authority whatsoever, and whose opinion, in his private and personal capacity, nobody would think of taking. Unfortunately he is the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and as such he has charge of the bill which his business is to report. He refuses to report it because he does not like it, and he refuses even to tell why he does not like it. He says he will not tell until the bill comes up for discussion, which it will not do at all so long as he can prevent it. Various motives, none of them creditable, are imputed for the obstinacy of Bankhead. Indeed, it is not possible to assign motives that are creditable to his conduct in opposing his own ignorant opinion to the body of instructed opinion and in refusing to produce his reasons or to explain his motives. It seems, therefore, that unless Bankhead can be brought to reason within the next few days he will have the responsibility of continuing a state of things which is a national disgrace.

THE WORST POSSIBLE SHAPE.

The proposal by the conference of Republican Senators at Albany to stick to the bi-partisan Police Board for this city, and to have the Commissioners, two from each party, elected, puts the thing in the worst shape possible, whether the two of each party receiving the highest number of votes should be declared to be those elected or whether only one should be so declared and the Mayor be compelled to appoint the other. Either way it would simply put the designation of the Commissioners into the hands of the two political machines. Only two candidates would be nominated for the four offices by the regular organizations, and in each case these would receive the party vote and be sure of election. The machine managers could select politicians of the worst kind for the offices and count with reasonable certainty upon their getting them, for all candidates not of either regular party would be practically shut out altogether.

A Mayor who was required to appoint two Republicans and two Democrats, mischievous as that requirement would be, might exercise some independence and have regard to something besides politics, for he would not be wholly deprived of responsibility in making his choice. But if he should be deprived of all power and of all responsibility in the matter, and if the Commissioners were to be elected by popular vote in such a way that the candidates on both sides would be sure of success, instead of getting the department out of politics we should have it in politics all over. The bi-partisanship would consist of the extremes of partisanship, and the whole system would be one of give and take, an equal division of favors and of spoils. It would not be workable on any other plan. We should have two Tammany politicians of the "Sid" Nichols type and two Republican machine politicians of the "Steve" French type in control of what Mr. Lauterbach calls the "tremendous functions" of the Police Department.

And yet Mr. Lauterbach, who represented Boss Platt at the hearing on Wednesday, declared that he favored non-partisanship in the administration of the department, and thought it could only be attained by a bi-partisan commission, while he expressed his disbelief in any person except an idiot being a non-partisan. It is not a question of any person being partisan or not partisan, but of the service being free from the influence or control of politics of either party and conducted as a business of the public. Assuming that parties have definite principles on the subject of currency, taxation, State rights, or any other matter of general public policy, doubtless an intelligent man will be on one side or the other; but the administration of the Police Department, or any other department, of the City Government has nothing to do with these questions of policy, and any man who was at once capable and honest could and would direct the business of a municipal department without regard to his own political belief, if permitted to do so. In fact, he could not conduct it in accordance with his political belief, for it would have no relation to it, and what he would do as a partisan is just what the people of this city do not want done—use public money and public offices to help politicians in purposes which are not of benefit to the city, but corrupt and ruin its government.

Every step taken at Albany regarding the municipal-reform measures shows that those who oppose them are actuated solely by partisan motives, by a desire to get party gain out of the administration of the affairs of this city. That is precisely what has bred the inefficiency, the extravagance, and the corruption that have disgraced the City Government. That is precisely what the people of the city united last Fall to get rid of in the overthrow of Tammany, and if their action only results in substituting one kind of politics for another the reform movement will be a failure.

If it fails it will fail for precisely this reason. The chief danger that besets the Mayor in the exercise of his new powers is that through misjudgment of men designing politicians may effect a lodgment inside the citadel.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The temporary dejection into which the Hawaiian boomers have been plunged by the scandalous behavior of the ex-Queen in taking out of the way whatever obstacle her pretensions constituted to the security of the provisional Government is not likely to be permanent. The interests at stake are altogether too important, and they seem to be largely concentrated in the State of Maine. If Senator Hale of that Commonwealth could have foreseen the future it is not likely that he would have caused the bill for the laying of a cable to Hawaii at the public expense to be set down for the same day on which the mail was to bring the news of the abdication of Liliuokalani. If it had brought news that the ex-Queen was engaged in a rebellion, accompanied with massacre and rapine, his proposition would have engaged a wider sympathy.

As it is, we do not see why any rational person should sympathize with it. Mr. Hale proposes that the Government of the United States shall engage in the enterprise of laying a cable to a foreign country, and shall furnish $500,000 by way of a "starter." He estimates that the whole cost of the cable will not exceed $2,600,000, but we all know what the estimates of projectors in such cases amount to. Whatever the actual cost may prove to be, it is quite certain that it will be very much greater if the cable is laid by the Government of the United States than if it is left to private enterprise. It is equally certain that if the cable is needed as a commercial appliance it will pay returns upon the capital invested in it. If it will pay, then it is perfectly sure to be supplied by private enterprise in the course of a few years. It is only in case it is foredoomed to lose money that it is necessary to invoke the assistance of the Government.

Senator Allen of Nebraska was for once on safe ground when he twitted Senator Hale with his conversion to Populism. There is, in fact, no more reason why the Government should own and operate cables than why it should own and operate telegraphs and railroads on land or lines of merchantmen at sea.

Although there have been numerous investigations concerning the ventilation of the House and Senate Chambers and other rooms in the Capitol at Washington, and many attempts to purify the air have been made, no one should be surprised when a new inquiry brings out repulsive facts and shows that abuses long notorious have not been corrected. Such has been the record of all these investigations. It now appears that the air supplied to the House is tainted with the foul odors arising from tons of decaying public documents—an odor so powerful that workmen in the basements where these rotting papers are stored are made ill by it in an hour. There is also testimony which indicates that the air of the cooking rooms of the House restaurant is so foul that cooked food is badly affected when exposed to it for a short time. Congress should employ the best practical sanitarian who can be found, without regard to political "pulls," to overhaul and purify the entire building.

M. Anatole France has just committed a thoroughly bad deed, and one of a peculiarly cruel and irreparable kind. This is the more lamentable because he has long been known to a very large number of admirers, on both sides of the Atlantic, as a wise and gentle philosopher, as a lover of old books and old stories, as a most graceful writer whose recondite learning was made attractive by humor of marvelous delicacy—in short, as a man from whom his fellows had a right confidently to expect a long and uninterrupted series of benefactions. His crime consists in robbing the world of a long-cherished illusion. This he does by making public the fact that Abelard and Héloise did not write the famous letters which for hundreds of years have been received by all sentimentalists, and by a good many people who were not sentimental at all, as of undoubted authenticity, and which have served to point innumerable morals and to ornament an infinity of paragraphs that otherwise had been quite dead and dull. M. France declares these letters to be the work of some nameless scribe who wrote them many a year after the handsome monk and his lovely pupil went to their graves, and, not content with this, he says the whole story is probably a myth, with but little more for foundation than the contemporaneous existence and possible acquaintance of its hero and heroine. Could not M. France have kept this discovery to himself? He should not have made it necessary to class him with the savages who cannot see a bird in the woods without trying to shoot it, or a beautiful legend without cracking it over the head with a fact-loaded club.

Anybody who gets hold of a stray Berlin paper, just now, is likely to see in it an enthusiastic article about a person who has come to be known there as "die Weltberühmte Pariserin." If, struck by the frequent reappearance of these words, he reads one of the articles, he will be gently amazed to discover that the world-renowned one is the vigorous young woman whose dancing won for her in Paris the name of "Nini-patte-en-l'air." Such gracious recognition of French genius ought to silence not a few cries for "Revenge!"

Desperate are the efforts made nowadays to replace dramatic illusion—which is, of course, dramatic reality, and the only form of it admissible by intelligent people—with those often puerile stage devices which constitute what is known as "realism," or "veratism," or "verism." ("Ver" has not yet appeared, but will.) From the advance notices of a play soon to be produced in Paris is learned: "Mlle. Cerny, in one scene, will feed some chickens, true chickens, quite alive." Now, Americans have seen, and marveled at, that very thing in their own indigenous barnyard drama, but an American press agent would never have had the naïveté to add, as does his French brother: "The chickens will approach Mlle. Cerny with confidence; they come from her manager's country house, and are therefore very well acquainted with her." Why "therefore"?

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Fourth Concert of the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening in the presence of an audience that must have been composed of enthusiastic admirers of the organization, for no others would have gone out last night. The programme embraced the services of two soloists, one of whom was wholly unnecessary. The list of compositions comprised Beethoven's eighth symphony, which has been much in evidence of late, the air "Ruddier Than a Cherry," from Handel's "Acis and Galatea"; C. M. Loeffler's "Fantastic Concerto," for violin and orchestra; the "Madamina" song of Leporello from "Don Giovanni," and Dvorak's "Carnival" overture.

The performance of the eighth symphony was of the kind that neither gods nor men tolerate. It was a dismal and disheartening exhibition of mediocrity, and it made one wonder why so many men should come all the way from Boston in such weather to play so stupidly. But it is necessary to remember that Emil Paur was conducting, and that accounts for a good deal. If the Boston Symphony Orchestra continues to improve under this conductor as it has been doing, it will, in the course of time, play almost as well as Mr. Seidl's Sunday evening concert orchestra. It may be added that Mr. Paur's reading of the eighth symphony took the allegretto scherzando slowly and the tempo di menuetto fast. And it should be said further that in his reading of the Dvorak "Carnival" overture he atoned for many shortcomings. The work was given with spirit, color, and intelligence in the treatment of its details.

Mr. Watkin Mills, basso, sang "Ruddier Than a Cherry" in a square-cut, staccato style that reminded the hearer of a xylophone solo. Why this gentleman selected "Madamina" for his second number he alone knows. It was a celebrated Frenchman who said, "Audacity! Audacity! Always audacity!" But not even audacity could make Mr. W. Mills successful with that aria on the stage that recently left Edouard de Reszke. Mr. Mills is an Englishman, and is excessively popular in his own country. Steamers sail for Liverpool and Southampton several times each week, and the rates of passage are reasonable.

Mr. Loeffler has well named his concerto for 'cello and orchestra "fantastic." It is a rhapsody, an impromptu for orchestra, with 'cello accompaniment, an instrumental landscape with the figure—or, as Carlyle might put it, the eidolon—of a 'cello in the centre, or a color scheme, with 'cello primary; but it is not a concerto. It has no form. It has no thematic development. It is an impressionist picture in tones. It is splendidly scored, and it has warmth, body, elan, spirit. But is is inchoate. It is not without fascination, but it is the fascination of a disembodied spirit. Mr. Loeffler has no business to introduce Maeterlinckism into music. Perhaps he was playing a huge joke on us. Anyhow, he gave Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the solo 'cellist of the orchestra, an opportunity to exhibit his beautiful tone and fine technic. Maybe that is all we poor Gothamites have a right to expect from the Bostonians.

Mme. Montieth's Concert.

The concert given by Mme. Zippora Montieth last evening at the Young Woman's Christian Association Hall amply repaid the large audience which attended it. The artistic rendering by Xavier Scharwenka, pianist; Diaz Albertini, violinist; William C. Carl, organist; William Courtney, tenor; Miss Marguerite Hull, contralto, as well as Mme. Montieth were rewarded with numerous plaudits, and more than the usual number of encores. Among the most notable achievements were the scholarly singing of Mme. Montieth, and the masterly playing of Scharwenka, Carl and Albertini. Mme. Montieth sang for her first number two new songs by Clara Root, "The Secret of the Sea" and "Guess," both melodious, and well-written for the soprano voice. Later in the evening she sang Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," and two songs by Scharwenka, "Es Muss Ein Wunderbares Sein" and "Sonnelicht, Sonnenschein," which were accompanied by the composer.

Mr. Scharwenka was heard first in Beethoven's Sonata, opus 90, and one of Liszt's Etudes. Señor Diaz Albertini displayed much art as a solo violinist in that most difficult of all Faust phanatasies, the Sarasate variations on some of Gounod's themes. The brilliancy of his instrument was somewhat marred by the extreme low pitch of the piano, requiring the lowering of the violin of almost a half note. Yet his octave playing, harmonic passages, and the staccato work in the waltz movement were brought out superbly. For his last selection he gave a "Serenade," by Scharwenka, and the popular and pyrotechnical Zazicky, "Mazurk." In the serenade, Mr. Scharwenka shows his knowledge of the requirements of the violin, for it is well placed, and extremely appropriate for the instrument. Mr. Carl at the organ proved himself one of the foremost manipulators of this difficult instrument, and, but for the occasional production of wrong notes, due almost, likely, to the unfamiliarity with the organ at his command, his playing of the Guilmant "Caprice" was entrancing. Mr. Courtney sang in his usual good style, and Miss Morrow showed to advantage her deep, rich contralto voice. Mme. Montieth's second concert will take place on the evening of Feb. 21.

Miss Oldcastle's Matinee.

The postponed matinée of the Countess de Castelvecchio, whose stage name is Miss Oldcastle, a member of Mr. Daly's company who has hitherto not appeared this season, was given at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon. In spite of the storm, approaching to a blizzard, a goodly audience, attended the matinée, and they enjoyed a very pleasurable afternoon. Miss Oldcastle speaks English with a slightly foreign accent, but intelligibly, and she made a favorable impression yesterday even on those of the audience who were not prejudiced by friendship in advance.

Miss Oldcastle first appeared in a version of "Nance Oldfield," called "Comedy and Tragedy," supported by Mr. Bosworth, W. B. Romain, and Mrs. Bosworth. The little play is pretty, and was prettily presented. She also gave a costume recitation of "Perdita," with music accompaniment, which was received with warm demonstrations of approval by the audience. Miss Fielding Roselle sang "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos"; Henry E. Dixey gave one of his humorous monologues, Mr. Daubigny of the Daly company and Catterina Marco sang, and the performance ended with "Petticoat Perfidy," in which Miss Oldcastle, Caroline Kenyon, and Louise Muldener appeared.

An Anti-Cactus Convention.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Commissioners will be appointed by Gov. Allin of North Dakota to meet those of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota at St. Paul, Feb. 14, as requested by Gov. Clough of Minnesota. The North Dakota Commissioner of Labor has received several hundred letters from persons residing in the cactus districts, and will be prepared to turn in a vast amount of information and suggestions.

MR. TREE AS CAPTAIN SWIFT

Another Fine Portrayal of Character by the Versatile English Actor at Abbey's Theatre.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his company presented Haddon Chambers's four-act play called "Captain Swift" at Abbey's Theatre yesterday afternoon. This extra performance was given for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the steamship Elbe, and in spite of the inclement weather the audience was numerous. "Captain Swift" is associated in our minds, here in New-York, with the fame of Agnes Booth and her associates in the famous dramatic company of A. M. Palmer at the Madison Square Theatre, and, as we are all human beings, no new performance of the not too logical or overstrong drama is likely to be viewed by us with perfectly unbiased minds. Chambers's play is the one with which Mr. Tree established, not his artistic fame, but his fortune, at the Haymarket Theatre, in London. His reputation, however, does not rest upon any single portrayal or the acting of any particular line of characters, but upon his extraordinarily skillful realization of many widely-differing types.

It is no more to the point, in considering his latest portrayal, therefore, whether or not all opinions agree as to its exact measure of merit of this particular portrayal than it is to the point whether or not the general performance of the play is equal to that given by Mr. Palmer's now historic troupe. As to the comparative merit of the general performance, there will be no divergence of opinion. Mr. Tree has brought with him from London no actors who can be favorably compared with Agnes Booth, E. M Holland, J. H. Stoddart, and Frederic Robinson. As to Mr. Tree's impersonation of the hero, however, we fancy, that some persons, whose opinion is supposed to have value, will compare it unfavorably with Mr. Barrymore's. It seems to be the fate of that actor to be highly esteemed in New-York, when he is absent from it, and often to be neglected when he is at hand. But Mr. Tree's portrayal of the returned bushranger is illuminated by many denotements of complex character that were missing in Mr. Barrymore's, forcible and picturesque as that always was, and is distinguished by an easy grace of bearing which contrasts vividly with his expression of a sense of inexorable fate. For the first time yesterday he seemed to move a large proportion of his audience to sympathetic tears, but the first time his rôle was "sympathetic" and the pathos of it, now and then, true. Once more he represented a distinct type of character, entirely unlike the others, although probably resembling the actor in real life more closely than Gringoire, Demetrius, or Marchant. His vocal peculiarities were as noticeable as in Banville's poet. The performance was wonderfully ingenious and interesting, and every detail of it was highly finished.

Miss Frances Ivor, who had the ill fortune to make her first appearance in New-York in a rôle "created," here by Agnes Booth, is a competent actress. Mrs. Tree's somewhat mature Stella will never be as popular as her other performances, but she is always a tasteful and resourceful artist. The whole performance was commendably smooth and intelligent, if not brilliant, and the staging of the play was excellent.

"Papageno" Is Extremely Funny.

Even the fiercest of blizzards seems to have no terrors for frequenters of the Irving Place Theatre—at least that of last night, about the superlativeness of whose ferocity there can be no more than the faintest doubt, did not prevent from assembling at that abode of Teutonic comedy enough people to fill every seat in the house, both up stairs and down. To reward their energy and courage, "Papageno" proved to be a decidedly amusing combination of broad farce and comic song, and at its nonsense everybody present, however much the wind and snow had tried his or her temper on the way to the theatre, was forced to laugh, and very heartily, almost from the curtain's rising on the first act until its descent at the end of the fourth.

The piece is by Rudolf Kneisel, and it is not lacking in either ingenuity of construction or originality of treatment. An elderly husband, disposed to be tyrannical at home and frivolous abroad, and a pert serving-maid, to whom chance reveals some of his wicked doings, are the principal characters. The servant uses her power remorselessly, and by threatening to betray the old fellow to his wife and daughters, forces him to do a long series of ludicrous and humiliating things. A hysterical hairdresser and a youthful soldier who never can remember what anybody's name is assist in the complication of events, while the old man's wife, his two daughters, a son-in-law and a would-be son-in-law go through many agonizing experiences before matters finally get straightened out.

As the vengeful servant, Grete Gallus had more to do than was given her by any of the other parts in which she has appeared this season. She acted with an immense amount of vivacity, but showed little of the rather unusual talent which in smaller and distinctly grotesque characters she seemed to possess. Max Hänseler was a delightfully helpless and angry victim of her oppression and Adolf Link the funniest soldier it would be possible to imagine. His songs, though rendered without the assistance of a voice, were called for again and again.

Mr. Sargent's Dramatic Pupils.

As a school exhibition, the performance of a condensed version of Ben Jonson's long-deceased comedy called "The Silent Woman," at the Berkeley Lyceum last night, was most commendable. The pupils of Mr. Franklin Sargent's renowned school of acting spoke and bore themselves on the stage with much more force and ease than unfledged actors usually do. The "first reproduction of the Elizabethan stage ever made in this country" was not an important public event, though, and is not likely to be recorded in our theatrical annals.

The lower boxes were filled with girls, some in trunks and hose, others in gay gowns, supposed to represent the leaders of fashion in Benu Jonson's time. Among them were a few young men. All bore themselves with the painful gravity of people placed in a false position and determined not to let circumstances get the better of them. The roysterers did not royster, and the bucks did not show their mettle. The orange girls personified meekness.

The stage was extended into the aud

CHINESE IRONCLADS SUNK

The Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen, Most Powerful of Asiatic Ships.

MISSION'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Japan's Task More Difficult at Wei-Hai-Wei Than Was Expected—Tartar Gen. Tai Dead—Gen. Nodzu Rumor.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the Central News at Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under date of Feb. 7 that the Chinese ironclads Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen have been sunk.

A special dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai reports that five Japanese war ships continue to bombard the island forts at Wei-Hai-Wei and the Pei-Yang fleet of Chinese war vessels, which is lying in the harbor.

The Japanese report that the task is much more difficult than they expected it would be, but they are confident that the forts will be taken within a few days, as their defenders will soon be starved out.

It is expected that the Chinese fleet will either engage the Japanese ships or be destroyed by Admiral Ting, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Japanese.

Soldiers retreating from Wei-Hai-Wei continue to arrive at Che-Foo.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that the Ministry of Marine has received reports that, on account of violent storms and extreme cold, the naval operations at Wei-Hai-Wei have been slow.

From Jan. 31 until Feb. 3 the squadron maintained a heavy bombardment upon the forts at Zhih and Eastern Li-Kung from outside the bay. The Chinese war ships Ting-Yuen and Lai-Yuen, with two gunboats, assisted in the defense of the forts, keeping up the fight each day until dark.

Latterly the firing from the Zhih fort has greatly diminished. The principal Japanese squadron has been waiting outside the bay, expecting that the Chinese fleet would make a sortie, but in this the Japanese were disappointed.

A Chinese prisoner states that Admiral Ting has ordered that, although the defenses on the mainland fall, the fleet must remain inside the bay and defend the fort at Liu-Kung to the last extremity.

The Japanese casualties during the three days' fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei are as follows: Second Division, 120 killed and wounded; Sixth Division, Gen. Otera and 22 others killed and 93 wounded.

A dispatch from Kai-Ping, dated Feb. 6, says that there is a great increase of the Chinese forces in the vicinity of Yeng-Kow.

A dispatch from The Globe says the Chinese fleet has shelled that part of Wei-Hai-Wei which is occupied by the Japanese. Three foreigners, named Walpole, Schnell, and Thomas, are reported to have been killed or taken prisoners.

The native papers at Shanghai assert that the Japanese General, Nodzu, was killed at Hai-Cheng.

Gen. Tai, commanding the Chinese land forces at Wei-Hai-Wei, is dead.

The Globe publishes a dispatch from Marseilles which says that a Chinese mission, comprising fifteen persons, has arrived at that place with full credentials instructing them to persuade the European Powers to arrange peace between China and Japan. The dispatch says the party will start for Paris to-morrow.

The Central News's correspondent in Shanghai says:

"The missionaries of Tai-Ho-Chang, on the border between the provinces of Shan-Tung and Kiang-Su, are fleeing to the coast to escape the hostility of the natives. An American warship will meet them at Ngan-Ting and take them aboard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Chinese ironclads Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen, reported to have been sunk, were the most powerful ships belonging to an Asiatic power. They were sisters. Each had a displacement of 7,430 tons and 6,200 horse power. They had belted fourteen-inch steel compound armor and heavily-armored barbettes.

The primary battery of each consisted of four 30½-centimeter Krupp rifles, two 15-centimeter rifles, and four 1-ton guns. The Ting was launched in 1881, the Chen the next year.

They were 14½-knot ships, with dimensions as follows: Length, 308 feet 5 inches; breadth, 20 feet; beam, 59 feet. Both vessels were engaged in the great battle at the mouth of the Yalu River early in the war, when so many Chinese ships were sunk, but they escaped with slight injuries.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—G. E. Chinn, accompanied by two other gentlemen from Japan, are in the city as representatives of the Japanese Government to ratify the contract with the Howard Harrison Iron Company for $500,000 worth of sewer pipe for the City of Tokio, Japan. The gentlemen will remain here to inspect and pass on the pipe before shipping it abroad. Work on the contract is to commence at once.

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES.

Cephalonia's Passengers Saw a Vessel Show a Blazing Light and Vanish.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Advices from Mauritius say that the British steamer Cotchele, Capt. Trinick, from Capt Town, via East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay, for Mauritius, which put back to Port Natal in distress and repaired there, arrived at her destination on Jan. 30. She had sustained extensive damage, chiefly to her ballast tanks. She will be surveyed again on Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Montevideo says the British steamer Freshfield, from Montevideo for New-York, before reported ashore at Flores, Argentina, and subsequently floated and taken back to Montevideo, has a number of holes in her bottom, which is also dented in several places. Some of her plates are bent, and many rivets have worked out. Her bulkhead is buckled, the stanchions badly bent, and she has sustained other damage. Four hundred tons of her cargo are still on board the steamer, and 150 tons have been landed in good condition. The remainder will be sold. The salvors claim $35,000 for their services.

The British steamer Pocahontas, Capt. Jantes, which arrived at Almeria Jan. 17, will take forward the cargo of the Italian bark Maria Repetto, Capt. Repetto, from Bateum for New-York, which was abandoned to the underwriters at Almeria in November last.

The British ship Polynesian, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Cardiff Dec. 28 for Santos and put back the following day, having been seriously damaged in a collision in Barry Roads with the British ship Balclutha, has been surveyed. She will discharge 800 tons of her cargo. The amount of salvage has been settled at £550 and costs.

The traffic of small vessels is greatly endangered by heavy ice packs at the mouth of the Thames. The railways in Scotland are still blocked with snow. Snowplows which have been sent out to clear the lines have themselves been embedded in snowbanks, and the men operating them have suffered severely from the extreme cold.

The steamer Princess May, with passengers and mails, which left Larne, Ireland, for Stranraer, Scotland, at 6 o'clock last evening, had not arrived at the latter place at 8 o'clock this morning, though it should have taken her only two hours ordinarily to make the passage.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 7.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Jan. 29, for Bremen, which has arrived here, reports having experienced easterly gales for five days. She was compelled by the violence of the weather to stop for eight hours.

The fishing smack Speculator arrived at Lowestoft this morning, bringing the bodies of two of the Elbe's passengers. Coin and bank notes were found in the pockets of both. One had gold rings and a gold watch, and the clothing was marked "M. D." Upon the other body was a key stamped "Marvin Safe Company, New-York, 6711," and another key, stamped "L. L. Bates & Co., Boston."

The body brought ashore yesterday, which was supposed to be that of Chief Steward Paschunder, is now believed to be that of Fritz Hartmann, a musical director, who was a passenger on the Elbe.

The Coroner's inquest at Lowestoft has been adjourned to Feb. 26.

GENOA, Feb. 7.—A violent storm is sweeping along the coast. Twenty small vessels have been driven ashore near this port. Great damage has been done to buildings in exposed positions and to piers and breakwaters.

PANAMA, Feb. 7.—Some 200 passengers from the French steamer Amerique, which went ashore near Cape Augusta several days ago, were landed at Colon yesterday by the steamship Ville de Marseilles. They say that the Amerique, her mails, and her cargo are a total loss. Her hull is now under water, and only her masts are in sight. The passengers, who were taken ashore in small boats, lost all their clothing, and most of them their money, but none of them was drowned. The only person lost in the wreck was a sailor.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—The Cephalonia has arrived here and is taking on coal. She experienced terrific easterly and westerly gales during the passage, and had part of her port rail carried away. Her passengers state that on Thursday last a vessel was seen showing a blazing light, like the burning of a tar barrel, and she was blowing her foghorn. The light soon vanished and nothing more was seen of it.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—In the Reichstag today Barons von Stumm-Halberg and von Manteuffel introduced requests to the Government to take immediate measures to minimize the occurrence of disasters on the high seas.

TURKISH REFORM IN ARMENIA.

The Sultan's Secretary Died of Heart Disease from a Rebuke.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople sends this dispatch:

"The Sultan recently ordered Prince Alexander Caratheodory, the celebrated Turkish publicist, to prepare a project of reforms for Armenia. A draft of the scheme was submitted to his majesty, who regarded it as incomplete, and instructed the Prince to make it as final as possible."

Editorially The News will say to-morrow: "It is welcome news that Americans are joining in the protest against Turkish misrule. Boston's exceedingly opportune appeal will doubtless strengthen the Sultan's tardy resolution to make the reforms thorough."

From Vienna The News is informed:

"A letter from Moosh received in Constantinople says that the Sultan sent a commission of Erzinghian officials to Moosh prior to the arrival of the Armenian commission, to inquire into the state of affairs. The guards at the Governor's palace twice drove away Armenians bringing a memorial to the commission, but the third time some members of the commission received the Armenians.

"The Sultan's chief secretary, Houreya Pasha, recently died suddenly of heart disease in the Sultan's presence, owing to the Sultan's severely rebuking him for his overhasty execution of his Majesty's order to telegraph Zeki Pasha to quell the Sassoun uprising. The scene occurred when the Sultan learned of the ruthless manner in which the Armenian movement had been repressed."

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES.

Lady Thompson, Armenian Agitation, and England's Unemployed.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sir William Harcourt replied in the House of Commons to-day to the inquiry made by Mr. Johnstone as to whether any provision would be made by the Government for the relief of Lady Thompson and the junior members of the family of the late Sir John Thompson. He said that there was every reason to believe that the people of Canada would make provision for Lady Thompson and her children in recognition of the eminent services which the deceased statesman had rendered to the Dominion.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, declined, pending the conclusion of the Armenian inquiry, to present to the House any Consular reports in regard to the troubles in Armenia. To do so, he said, would not tend to the advantage of the Armenians, and it might hinder the combined action of the powers. He denied the statement that the Porte had asked that the reports be not issued.

Sir William Harcourt announced that the Government would immediately appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the unemployed and seek means to mitigate their situation. The inquiry, he said, would extend to the provinces.

Indications Against Mexican War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 7.—Judge Joaquin Calderon of San Juan Bautista and staff are on their way to points near the Guatemalan border, where they will investigate the claims of private individuals against Guatemala. This is one of many indications that a settlement has been virtually arrived at between the two countries. The universal opinion here is that the danger of war is now over.

Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Fund.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day voted the second installment of the fund for the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial. Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, speaking in favor of the grant, said that the Emperor had ordered a new design, the cost of which should not exceed 4,000,000 marks, which sum was accordingly fixed as the maximum by the Reichstag.

German Plantations in Samoa.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The North German Gazette, confirming the statements of The Post in regard to the result of the work of the Tripartite Samoan Land Committee, adds that the Germans alone are now in possession of the plantations in Samoa.

Ambassador Eustis at the Riviera.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In consequence of the serious illness of his daughter, United States Ambassador Eustis has obtained a leave of absence and gone to the Riviera. Secretary Vignaud will act as Chargé d'Affaires during Mr. Eustis's absence.

Russian State Grain Purchases.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Government recently sanctioned State purchases of grain to be used in providing for the public wants as well as for the army. The primary object of the purchases was to relieve the depression of the grain trade.

Returns of the Board of Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show that during that month the imports decreased £1,710,000, and the exports increased £70,000, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

Kaiser Denies the Allegation.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Reichsanzeiger says that the report that the Emperor telegraphed to the German Consul at London an expression of his astonishment that only one woman was saved from the Elbe is wholly unfounded.

Trial of Dr. Anton von Palitschek.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The trial of Dr. Anton von Palitschek will begin here to-morrow. He is accused of embezzling part of a bequest intrusted to him when he was Austrian Consul in New-York.

Princess Maud's Proposed Marriage.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Giorale says the Prince of Wales will visit Rome in the Spring in connection with a project to marry the Prince of Naples to one of his daughters, Princess Maud.

France Honors Signor Ressmann.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—President Faure has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Signor Ressmann, formerly Italian Ambassador to France.

Fatal Bristol Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Seven men were killed by an explosion in the Timsbury Colliery near Bristol to-day.

Ex-Empress Frederick at Osborne.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Ex-Empress Frederick arrived at Osborne to-day. She was cheered by the people.

Sold Cigarettes to Schoolboys.

Mrs. Amelia Steinhardt, who keeps a candy and cigar store on Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh Street, was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of selling cigarettes to boys who attend Grammar School No. 83. The complainant was Joseph J. Casey, Principal of the school.

Mrs. Steinhardt acknowledged that she sold cigarettes to boys, and pleaded that she did not know she was doing wrong.

LEXOW WAS HIS TARGET

Scored by Dr. Parkhurst Before Six Hundred Harlemites.

DEMANDS MADE UPON LEGISLATORS

Measures of Reform to be Insisted Upon by New-York Citizens—Messrs. Sterne and Carter Denounce Plattism.

Before an audience of 600 Harlemites, who shivered for two hours in the bleak Casino of Sulzer's Harlem River Park last night, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, fresh from his visit to the Lexow committee in Albany, paid his respects to Senator Clarence Lexow.

Not the slightest attempt had been made to heat the great building, the only reminder of fire being the word itself painted on two buckets. Dr. Parkhurst was applauded to the echo, and the closest attention was paid to the remarks of James C. Carter, Simon Sterne and Samuel McMillan.

Columbus O. Johnson presided. When he had called the meeting to order a resolution was adopted urging on the Legislature the passage of the following measures:

The bill providing for public hearings upon special bills relating to the city.

The bill with reference to the courts of inferior jurisdiction, commonly called the Police Justices bill.

The Public Education bill, approved by those organizations. (Assembly bill 111.)

The resolution protested against the police bills presented by the Lexow committee and against the permanent retention in the police force of any one whose past record does not command public confidence.

Another resolution declared that those present believed in a non-partisan municipal government, and by its provisions the following committee was appointed to co-operate with the committee of the Cooper Union mass meeting held Feb. 4 in preparing police legislation and in securing the passage of reform legislation:

Prof. Alfred G. Compton, M. D. Rotschild, Columbus O. Johnson, William Dutcher, Leander H. Crall, J. H. C. Nevins, Wells Spenable, John E. Eustis, Thomas A. Fulton, Thomas Crawford, Julius J. Frank, Newell Martin, Samuel McMillan, Philip B. Low, Dr. H. A. Anderson, Cyrus S. Sulzberger, Dr. R. Van Santvoord, H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., the Rev. George R. Van der Water, Morris K. Jesup, Frank Moss, H. C. F. Koch, George Haven Putnam, George Bird Grinnell, and Henry C. Robinson.

Simon Sterne, the first speaker, was received with loud applause. He said, in part: "The hopes that were reposed in the fact that we had a Legislature and Governor in political accord have not been realized. Why is this? Another boss, more skillful than the ones we deposed, has appeared on the scene, and has cried 'Halt!'

"We have escaped from the tiger of Tammany to be lured into the lair of the Republican lion.

"Who is this political dictator who presumes to say what shall be given to this great City of New-York? Who is it that cries 'Halt!' in reference to the reform measures so dear to the hearts of the people?

"Who is this extraordinary man? Why, if he ran for office the Republicans would not give him votes enough to elect him.

"He is the man who deprived the great City of New-York of the Columbian celebration.

"The issue between the citizens of New-York and the Legislature, under the influence of this would-be boss, is that we insisted, and do insist, that faith shall be kept with every ally that had an influence in the result in November.

"We say to the Legislature: 'It doesn't matter whether you are Democrats or Republicans. You are men, and it is not manly to filch away from any of the officers we have elected the attributes that properly belong to the places they hold.'

"The Lexow committee, if it did one service more than any other, showed that the corruption was the work of partisans, and that the men under them were selected for their partisanship.

"We have our second quarrel with the Legislature, which wants to give us perpetual partisanship by dividing the Police Commission between the two great parties.

"There is no question between honest citizens that we ought to get rid of, and will get rid of, partisanships in regard to our police.

"Why does the Legislature hesitate to give us what we want? If it isn't the influence of a boss, what is it?

"The Legislature must reform our lower courts of police administration. There is no greater power for good or evil than the Police Justice. He is closer than all others to all forms of human nature.

"The wisest and best lawyer in the city is not above the position of a Police Justice. And what kind of men have we? Some of them may be good men, but most of them are utterly unfit for the positions they occupy.

"The Legislature must reform the schools into which the politician has injected his poison.

"We want the extension of the kindergartens, but we do not want our children to learn from object lessons the meaning of a 'pull.'

Dr. Parkhurst was received with a tumult of hand-clapping and cheers. Here are some of the best things he said after praising the valor of his audience for braving the storm:

"I had the pleasure yesterday of going to Albany and meeting some of the members of the Legislature. I had the pleasure of meeting all the members of the Lexow committee except the gentleman whose name designates the committee. They all treated me courteously, I suppose I would be treated courteously if I were about to be hanged.

"I doubt if any of the members of our gang that went up to Albany expected to affect the Lexow committee's intention. You know the committee is not a unit.

"Half a man more than 50 per cent. of the committee signed the bills the committee recommended. I don't say who the half man is.

"That committee, instead of acting as it should, and giving us what the investigation showed is needed and what we want, has baffled the will of the people at every point.

"I think it would have been more becoming of that committee to try and discover what the people want—what their constituents want. I may be 'innocent'—I use the word with quotation marks—but that I consider is the duty of a Senator or Representative.

"We have gained a few points. They have granted that the Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department shall be appointed by the Mayor. That point never would have been gained but for the determined and often-expressed wish of the people of New-York in mass meeting and elsewhere.

"The Lexow committee was ready for us when we got to Albany. Lexow himself told me they had fixed everything before we got there, but thought they would have the courtesy to listen to us.

"It's a big job to rid a city of a boss. I said five weeks ago I would rather fight five Crokers than one Platt. Haven't I been justified?

"If it should take us three years to overthrow the present bossism—it took us that time on the others—let us thank God and hang together.

"None of us are perfectly satisfied with the police bills as they are drafted. I had the pleasure of looking into that Nyack man's face and saying we are tired of partisanship. He was not looking at me when I said it, though.

"Politics pure and simple must be kept out of our offices.

"In view of our experience during the war against the Police Department, we of the Society for the Prevention of Crime believe in a single Commissioner. With all the efforts of our society, we have not succeeded in securing the conviction of a single police official during three years. When we brought a case against a Captain he shoved off the burden on an Inspector. The Inspector put the responsibility on the Superintendent, and he on the four Commissioners. Now, if there had been a single Commissioner we could have pinned the responsibility at once. When four men are guilty, not one of them is guilty.

"If we are going to have a multiple-headed commission we cannot escape something of partisanship.

"We want this matter taken hold of with a terrific earnestness of spirit. We have discovered no such earnestness of purpose in Albany.

"The report the Lexow committee rendered drew as black a picture of our police as could possibly be given. We insist on a treatment of the Police Department in keeping with that picture. The bill which they should write and pass should deal with the department in its entirety, just as they declared it was rotten in its entirety. We want something done that will entirely change the tone and character of the police force, and, friends, we will never stop until that is accomplished.

"I was pained to learn to-day that one of the gentlemen who was in the Lexow committee room after we left yesterday was received with shouts of laughter. I consider it beneath the dignity of the Chairman of that committee, or any of his colleagues, to allow the present question to be handled in the manner of a buffoon.

"I frequently heard Senator Lexow during the investigation suppress in the committee room expressions of levity, and when I heard that this Senator, sitting in that committee room in Albany, one of the most solmn places in the State of New-York, allowed a witness to be greeted with shouts of laughter I was simply disgusted.

"I am disgusted that such great and serious affairs should be in the hands of men who have not the ability to grasp their immensity.

"How a man with the eyes of the world upon him can sit and allow an insult like this to be perpetrated is simply beyond my comprehension.

"I believe that the majority of our legislators are men of good purpose, but when a man who is below the altitude of this great question treats it in the style of a buffoon, it is time for us to look well at the character of the men we elect to office."

At the conclusion of Dr. Parkhurst's address a telegram of regret from Gen. Wager Swayne was read.

James C. Carter spoke of the meaning of the November victory, and then, referring to the Legislature, said:

"There was one thing our legislators could do. They could have asked the people of New-York what legislation they wanted. They could have asked the men here, who knew the conditions and needs, and find out from them what the city wanted. Did they consult Dr. Parkhurst? No. Or Charles Stewart Smith? No.

"Suddenly it is whispered about that certain legislation is about to be carried through without a consultation with the people. Then comes that legislation hostile to everything that the people of this city showed by their votes that they wanted.

"Finally, the prime mover comes out of his secrecy and says this legislation is his, that he proposes to carry it through; that he thinks, under the circumstances, it is the best thing for the interests of the party.

"Never before was such an affront put upon 150,000 people.

"We may not stop this. We may lessen its effect. We can call on the Senators and representatives to do their duty. We can tell them that if they don't do it the people of New-York will put a mark on them. We can call on the Governor to redeem the pledges and honor of his party. We can appeal to the great honest mass of the Republican Party to repudiate this base attempt to reimpose on the citizens of New-York the very evils of which they thought they were rid.

"These police bills were not framed for a partisan purpose, as Mr. Sterne said. They were framed for a personal purpose—to secure to some persons and the coteries that cling to them the offices, the spoils.

"I have to thank Mr. Platt from the bottom of my heart for coming forward as he has, and making the avowals he has, for the insult to the people of this great city will not be forgotten in the next campaign, and will result in relegating to the obscurity from which they came, him and all these bosses, by whatever name you call them."

Samuel McMillan also spoke.

MONEY TO REMOVE THE SNOW

Transfer of Funds from Sweeping Account, as Col. Waring Desired.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday and obtained the transfer of $55,000 from his sweeping account to his snow and ice account, which he asked for last Tuesday.

He made a statement of the expenditures. It showed that between Jan. 15 and Jan. 22 he spent $20,037.60, and from Jan. 22 to Feb. 4, $57,953. The balance on hand in this snow and ice account when Col. Waring took office was $8,300, and the first transfer of $18,000 gave him a total of $26,300. This leaves a deficiency of $51,330.60 in the account. Col. Waring told the board very frankly that if clean streets were desired it would cost a great deal of money.

After a brief discussion, Controller Fitch moved that the transfer be made, and this was carried without opposition. If there is another heavy snowfall and the people want the streets cleaned, more money must be appropriated.

Col. Waring said that the cost of removing snow could be reduced one-half if the law requiring the employment of citizens was repealed.

"Why do you say half?" asked the Mayor.

"Because contractors could get men cheaper and could get more work out of them."

"Well, we are distributing a little of the city's money among the laboring men, and, poor fellows, they need it these times," replied the Mayor.

The dispute of the Barney Dumping Company with the city over the rental of its boats came up. Controller Fitch said that the committee of the board which was appointed to investigate the matter reported that the company wanted the city to enter into a three years' contract for the carrying of refuse to sea, and that was impossible, as the law prohibited a contract of that length of time.

The company refused to reduce the rental of $30 a day for each boat, and it seemed impossible to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement with the company. The Controller said that it was "a-stand-and deliver" method of procedure, to which he objected emphatically. Col. Waring said that the city was entirely at the company's mercy, as no other boats could be obtained on the moment. He said that Riker's Island was surrounded by ice, and that it could not be reached and used for dumping refuse. He said that decked scows could not go to sea.

The Mayor said that the city, he hoped, would soon be able to get out of the grasp of the Barney Dumping Company. Meanwhile it will go on paying at the rate of $30 a day for a scow. Col. Waring is going to investigate the matter further.

Hamilton Alumni Dinner.

The Alumni Association of Hamilton College held its twenty-fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last evening. President Warren Higby presided, and a speech was made by President W. W. Stryker of Hamilton College.

The election of the following officers for the ensuing year was announced: The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, President; Dr. Isaac H. Hale, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Chauncey S. Truax, and Prof. Francis M. Burdick, Vice Presidents; Dr. A. N. Brockway, Corresponding Secretary; Prof. Chester Donaldson, Recording Secretary, and James S. Greuls, Treasurer.

Says Her Son Is a West Point Cadet.

Matilda Wagner, forty-eight years old, who said she had no home, asked in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon to be committed to Blackwell's Island until Spring.

She said that she was a widow with three sons. Her eldest son, William, she said, was a cadet at West Point, but did nothing toward her support. Her other sons, Charles and Henry, live with their aunt, at 60 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. They did nothing for her support, she said.

She declared that she was not a drinking woman, but was sick. She was committed for three months.

The Carney Inquest Adjourned.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Tinsmith Thomas Carney, who was shot and killed by soldiers of the Thirteenth Regiment on Jan. 24 when on the roof of 444 Hicks Street, which was to have been held last night, was adjourned a second time owing, according to Coroner Kene, to the difficulty in securing witnesses. The adjournment was to next Tuesday night, but it is said the inquest will not be held until the strike is over.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Bisco, the oldest real estate dealer in this city, died at his late residence, 238 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday. He was born in Spencer, Mass., Oct. 9, 1808. He was a school teacher in his native place and at Woodbridge, N. J. At the latter place he married a pupil, Miss Letitia M. Lee. He came to New-York sixty years ago, and for a while published The Broadway Journal, of which Edgar A. Poe was the editor. In 1845 he went into the real estate business. His wife died three years ago. Four daughters survive him.

—Elijah Dubois, aged seventy-nine years, died at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, after an illness of five days. He caught cold while attending the Holland Society dinner in this city last week. He was a descendant of the Huguenots who settled in Ulster County. He was for many years President of the State of New-York National Bank.

—The Rev. Timothy Dwight Hunt, a retired Presbyterian minister, died suddenly at Whitesborough, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the pioneer missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and organized the first church in California, in 1849.

MR. LITCHFIELD'S GUESTS

The Ball at His Handsome Residence a Brilliant Affair.

PROMINENT BROOKLYN PEOPLE THERE

The Decorations Included Trophies Secured by the Host on Hunting Expeditions — Seven Hundred Invitations.

The palatial residence of Edward H. Litchfield, on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, overlooking the East River, was radiant with beauty last night.

It has been a custom for years for Mr. Litchfield to give a large private ball each year, and it is attended by people well known in society in that city.

The magnificent mansion is splendidly arranged for these social affairs, and is always charmingly decorated, the halls giving opportunities for most attractive displays.

American Beauty roses were everywhere. They were entwined about the high golden chandeliers and the balustrades, and were in profusion in the dancing halls.

In the large hall were heads of the moose, deer, and fox—trophies that Mr. Litchfield had brought home from successful shooting expeditions—and armor of all kinds, pistols, swords, and daggers.

In the corners stood armed knights. Other rooms were beautified by rare flowers, ferns, shrubs, and palms.

The music was furnished by Lander's Orchestra, hidden away in the corner of the hall, under the stairs, and behind large palms.

The guests began to arrive at 10 o'clock, and by 11 the ball was under way.

Mrs. Litchfield received her guests in the drawing room. She wore a gown of scarlet velvet, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Litchfield wore the beautiful white dress in which she recently made her début.

Seven hundred invitations were issued for the ball, and among those who braved the storm for the sake of pleasure were the following:

The Rev. Dr. Reese S. Alsop, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, Miss Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bayliss, Miss Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr, Col. and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, Gen. and Mrs. Isaac S. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Miss Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. William Cathart, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cathart, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chittenden, the Misses Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Dr. Frederick H. Colton, the Misses Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland P. Dixon, Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Norman S. Dike, Mr. and Mrs. William C. De Witt, Miss De Witt.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dwight, Miss Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Earl, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Fish, Dr. and Mrs. French, William Frothingham, ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, William Hester, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibb, Mrs. Thomas A. Gardiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hatch, the Misses Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. W. H. Husted, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hall, the Misses Hall, Miss Herriman, Mrs. Hazen, Edward Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Halstead, Miss Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hayden, Herbert Husted, Mr. and Mrs. George Ide, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. R. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, Mr. and Mrs. William Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pinto, John Prentis, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, the Misses Packard, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Richardson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer S. Roche, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spencer Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ward, Gen. and Mrs. John B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Miss Fish, and F. Stranahan.

Unset Diamonds Admitted Free.

The Board of General Appraisers made an important decision yesterday.

Joseph Frankel & Son of this city imported in September, 1894, a lot of cut but unset "diamonds." They were assessed at 25 per cent. under the provision of the Tariff act of 1894, relating to "precious stone of all kinds, cut but not set." The importers claimed that the stones should be admitted free of duty under Paragraph 467 of the free list for "diamonds." Paragraph 338 provides for a class of goods which includes diamonds, but Paragraph 467 provides denominatively for diamonds.

The board holds that Congress did not intend to place any diamonds, except glaziers', miners', and engravers' diamonds not set upon the free list, but in view of the explicit language of the act, and inasmuch as the word "diamonds" in commercial usage does not include diamond dust, bort, or jewels for watches or clocks, the claim that the diamonds in question are entitled to free entry was sustained.

William C. Rehm a Prisoner.

William C. Rehm, thirty years old, of 230 East Thirteenth Street, a music teacher, better known as the leader of the crusade against the Hotel Europe, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with felonious assault.

William P. Weidman charged Rehm with threatening to shoot him in a saloon at Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue Wednesday night. Rehm was held in $1,000 bail.

Rehm denied the charge, and said he had only shown the revolver at the request of Wiedman and others. He said his arrest followed, and he believed it was due to his crusade. He had a permit to carry a revolver.

No More Special Deputy Sheriffs.

Sheriff Tamsen has decided to put an end to the special deputy abuse.

Under one of his predecessors more than 3,000 special deputies were appointed, and many scandals resulted. There never has been less than several hundred under any former Sheriff. Some firms doing business on the installment plan have had their collectors and agents appointed special deputies.

All of these appointments have expired, and every man who now pretends to be a special deputy is guilty of falsely impersonating an officer, and should be at once arrested.

Williams Alumni Dine.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni was held last evening in the ballroom of the Brunswick Hotel. Covers were laid for 100. President William B. Putney of the alumni presided, and speeches were delivered by Prof. John Bascom of Williams College, J. Edward Simmons, Henry Loomis Nelson, Thomas S. Fagan, and Bainbridge Colby.

Dr. Lewis Elected Vice President.

Dr. Daniel Lewis was elected last night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, to the position of Vice President. The election was necessitated by the election of the former incumbent, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, to be President.

J. F. McIntyre Confined to His Home.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre is confined to his home, 184 West Eighty-ninth Street, with a severe attack of tonsilitis. It was not thought to be serious.

The Other Fellows Walk.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Windy—You don't seem to bother much about your failure in business.

Broken Trader—I'm letting the fellows that I owe take a dose of bother.

WEDDING OF MISS EDITH MORGAN

Married to Butler Williamson in the Church of the Ascension.

Miss Edith Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan of Great Neck, L. I., was married at noon yesterday, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, to Butler Williamson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Butler of Madison, N. J., an uncle of the bridegroom.

The best man was the bridegroom's brother, George De Witt Williamson. The ushers were Matthew Morgan, Jr., and Charles A. Van Rensselaer, cousins of the bride; Francis G. Landon, and Frederic Foster Carey.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, with flounces of point lace. The church was literally banked with flowers and plants.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. August Belmont. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. David B. Williamson and a brother of the Misses Mary Butler Williamson, Georgianna Williamson and Josephine Williamson. He is a prominent member of the Calumet Club.

Williams—Linton.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 7.—Miss Ida Mabel Linton, daughter of Hobart Linton, and Albert Horton Williams were married at the home of the bride to-night by the Rev. John F. Patterson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of white landsdowne, with silk trimmings, and carried Bride roses. Her only ornament was a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Emily Frances Linton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore yellow silk and carried carnations. Hobart Linton, Jr., acted as page. A reception followed the ceremony.

Metzger—Noyes.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Miss Maud Louise Noyes, a daughter of the late Rev. Stephen D. Noyes, of this city, and Emanuel Metzger were married in the Second Reformed Church here, at 6 o'clock this evening. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large assemblage of representative society people, was performed by the Rev. Chandler A. Oates. Miss Carrie Williams Teller was the maid of honor.

Adams—Kalbfleisch.

Miss Josephine Kalbfleisch, daughter of the late Charles H. Kalbfleisch, was married at her home, 8 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, to John Howard Adams.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR

More Ballots Taken in Delaware and Oregon Without Result.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 7.—The name of Ambassador to England Thomas F. Bayard was brought into the Senatorial race to-day.

The dead-lock remains unbroken. Two ballots were taken, (the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth.) The first of to-day's ballots resulted: Higgins

ROADSTERS' HIGH SCORES

Outplayed the Brooklyn Bowlers on the Elephant Alleys.

CANNOT BE BEATEN FOR THE TEAM CUP

Allen of the Brooklyns Now in the Lead for The New-York Times Highest-Average Medal.

The Union County Roadsters fully established their claim to the bowling championship of the Wheelmen's League in their games at the Elephant Alleys, Brooklyn, last evening, with the team representing the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The Rahway men took both games, with scores which only a few of the competing teams have reached during the progress of the tournament. In the opening game they made a total of 912 pins, while in the second they beat that number by 14.

Forty "rooters," each warranted to be the genuine article, accompanied the team to Brooklyn, and during the entire evening they made life miserable for their opponents and those who sympathized with them. Their jeans bulged with "long green" upon their arrival, and when they departed for Jersey their watchword was: "We've got money to burn, hurroo!"

It can be said without fear of being disputed that no bowling games were ever attended by such a din as the visitors made. They contributed all of the noise, for the poor Brooklyns never had a chance to shout. They were snowed under all along the line in the first game, and in the second they were never in the hunt after the fourth frame.

Capt. "Tommy" Anderson, the Brooklyns' popular leader, said his team had no excuse to make. "We were beaten fairly on our own alleys, and that is all there is to it."

This double-barrelled win of the Jersey-men gives them the first team prize in the tournament. They cannot lose in the few remaining games.

Allen of the Brooklyns rolled in high-class form in each game, his average being 189. This gives him the lead over "Count" Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen for The New-York Times's highest average medal, which has furnished such an incentive for good work in the tournament. Allen will probably win the prize, as he has now more games to roll than the "Count."

One of the best individual scores of the week was made by Capt. Chamberlain of the Roadsters. He got 235 in the second game, a fact which gave his "rooters" ample cause for a special set of cheers. In the visiting party of "rooters" was Richard Freeman, the club's colored mascot. Richard whistled tunes through his nose in honor of the team's success. Some of the "rooters" were Frank Brown, "Fred" Young, "Joe" Pierold, William Bliss, Frank Wilson, Harry Wilson, F. Urmstom, Howard Cowle, E. A. Morris, William Potter, J. L. Young, William Drumpleman, "Joe" Urmstom, N. Slater, "Ed" Slater, "Fred" Slater, Charles Carpenter, "Burt" Marsh, and Charles Anderson.

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	1	5	4	142
Anderson	0	7	3	140
Hobby	4	4	2	177
Leach	0	7	3	155
Allen	5	3	2	198
Total	10	26	14	818

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	4	3	169
Martin	2	5	3	168
Chamberlain	4	3	3	175
Mooney	6	3	1	222
Howard	4	4	2	178
Total	19	19	12	912

FRAMES.

Brooklyn B. C.68 137 230 330 403 487 572 659 735 818
Union Co. R..75 166 264 330 450 545 643 745 822 912

Averages—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 163 3-5; Union County Roadsters, 182 2-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and Frank C. Brown. Umpire—Thomas Curtis.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Alstyne	2	3	5	135
Emmons	2	3	5	141
Hand	1	3	6	120
Stephenson	3	5	2	167
Waters	1	4	5	143
Total	9	18	23	706

BOUND BROOKS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hastings	1	5	4	144
Moore	0	4	6	126
Sebring	1	5	4	150
Watt	1	6	3	155
Smith	1	5	4	161
Total	4	25	21	736

SUMMARY.

PLAINFIELD B. C.	BOUND BROOKS.
First game.....723	First game.....718
Second game.....706	Second game.....736
Total 1,429	Total 1,454

Averages—Plainfield Bound Brooks, 145.4. Scorers—C. L. Titsworth, John J. W. Reynolds, Umpire—C. Hodge.

Bowling Club, 142.9; C. L. Bush C. L. (official scorer.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Casinos	3	3	0	1000
Bound Brooks	3	2	1	.666
Plainfield B. C.	3	1	2	.333
Somersets	3	0	3	.000

One-half of the series of twelve games, arranged to be played between the teams composing the Watchung Bowling League have been bowled, each club having met all of its opponents with the result in club standing as above shown. The averages, as to clubs and players, are as follows:

CLUB AVERAGES.

Club.	Games played.	Total pins.	Average.	Per-centage.
Casinos	3	4,495	1,498.3	149.83
Plainfield B. C.	3	4,482	1,494.0	149.40
Somersets	3	4,321	1,430.3	143.03
Bound Brooks	3	4,248	1,416.0	141.60

PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

Player.	Games.	Pin per-centage.
Bauburger	1	174.00
Gulick	4	159.00
Meeker	1	167.00
Van Emburg	3	164.00
Pope	1	161.00
Maultby	1	159.00
Waters	3	156.02
Titsworth	2	156.00
Rehill	6	155.83
Terwilliger	6	155.33
Brown	6	153.66
Major	2	153.00
J. Price	6	151.16
Stephenson	4	150.75
Hastings	6	149.83
G. Miller	6	143.80
Moore	3	143.00
Smith	6	143.00
Van Alstyne	5	142.08
Brokaw	6	141.03
Watt	5	141.04
Emmons	2	140.00
Bennet	5	138.06
Koehleane	2	137.05
Van Arsdale	4	136.08
Sebring	4	134.00
Shaw	6	133.16
Goodman	4	132.25
Wilbur	1	131.00
Petrie	3	129.33
Bowman	1	126.00
Hand	1	120.00

BOWLERS WITH HIGH AVERAGES

Individual Scores in the Harlem Republican Club League Tourney.

Individual averages took a big jump as a result of the remarkable bowling by the competitors in the Harlem Republican Club tournament last week. H. W. Cowperthwaite of Phoenix I. team leads with the high average of 191, also having the highest individual score of the tournament, the rolling of the unprecedented score of 248. His total was the result of seven strikes in succession. Gaddis is second, with 184. Shaw and Puis are tied for third place at 183 each. The averages of all the bowlers follow:

Name and Club.	Games.	Pins.	Strikes.	Average.	High Score
Cowperthwaite, Phoenix I..	6	1,149	34	191	248
Gaddis, Lotus	6	1,109	22	184	244
Shaw, New-York I.	6	1,102	19	183	222
Puls, New-York II.	2	367	8	183	190
Bolrath, Winsor I.	6	1,084	27	180	203
Meyer, New-York I.	6	1,076	30	179	214
Chase, Winsor II.	8	1,429	28	178	212
Clute, Phoenix I.	6	1,072	34	178	197
Livingston, New-York II..	6	1,067	26	178	196
Brill, New-York I.	6	1,062	32	177	221
Swartz, New-York I.	6	1,061	23	177	197
Fish, Lincoln II.	1	177	4	177	177
King, New-York I.	2	352	9	176	204
Burman, Puritan	8	1,383	33	173	212
Nubel, Grip	6	1,038	34	173	201
Thompson, Standard	10	1,722	45	172	208
Keyes, Lotus	5	864	17	172	194
Entrup, New-York II.	4	690	20	172	192
Morris, Bachelor	4	686	12	171	203
Eagleson, Winsor I.	6	1,026	31	171	201
Safford, Winsor II.	8	1,371	38	171	189
Furman, Bachelor	2	342	7	171	189
Lefferts, Harlem	6	1,021	24	170	203
Cook, Lincoln I.	4	683	18	170	194
Bell, New-York II.	6	1,118	25	169	228
Welling, Grip	6	1,019	31	169	191
Price, Lincoln I.	4	674	20	168	189
Currie, Phoenix II.	4	674	22	168	186
Gross, Phoenix I.	6	1,002	30	167	220
Whaley, Standard	10	1,672	40	167	212
Howland, Winsor I.	6	1,003	32	167	194
Parker, Winsor I.	6	1,005	32	167	199
Fielding, Phoenix I.	6	1,005	22	167	186
Palmer, Lincoln II.	3	498	10	166	196
Abry, Winsor II.	8	1,328	30	166	191
Purdy, Lotus	4	666	19	166	187
Hands, Lotus	8	1,326	43	165	183
Huson, Standard	10	1,644	44	164	199
Hill, Harlem	8	1,314	29	164	197
Struthers, Bachelor	8	1,315	41	164	182
Wyman, Standard	10	1,630	56	163	222
S. C. Cook, Bachelor	6	980	25	163	185
Romer, Clique	6	980	32	163	184
Young, Phoenix I.	8	978	29	163	181
Robinson, Lincoln II.	8	1,301	31	162	190
Ferdinand, Bachelor	8	1,299	35	162	190
Lamb, Lotus	8	1,302	43	162	187
C. Cowperthwaite, Winsor II.	8	1,301	38	162	182
Dumahant, Standard	6	972	29	162	179
Wise, Winsor I.	2	324	6	162	171
Westlich, Phoenix II.	3	485	14	161	190
Groft, Lincoln I.	4	646	13	161	197
Patten, Lincoln II.	8	1,228	34	161	179
Pearse, Phoenix II.	8	1,288	39	161	178
Little, Lotus	7	1,127	29	161	178
Roe, Winsor I.	4	641	13	160	177
Kraft, Puritan	6	1,278	27	159	190
Gray, Grip	6	959	28	159	174
Gardner, New-York II.	4	631	15	158	191
Du Barry, Standard	2	317	7	158	189
Watkins, Clique	6	952	30	158	182
Jones, Puritan	8	1,265	35	158	178
Stuart, Bachelor	5	791	21	158	178
Keoster, Phoenix II.	5	790	24	158	173
Matthews, Lincoln I.	4	630	20	157	172
Allen, Bachelor	6	939	26	156	174
Fallon, Grip	6	939	25	156	173
Guibert, Winsor II.	8	1,250	30	156	169
Wells, New-York I.	2	311	10	155	183
McLean, Phoenix II.	6	926	24	154	171
Woodruff, Lincoln I.	4	616	11	154	169
Winne, Harlem	6	918	25	153	187
Hamilton, Phoenix II.	8	1,215	32	152	171
W. Watkins, Lincoln II.	8	1,208	29	151	185
Raymond, Puritan	8	1,209	35	151	178
J. H. Purdy, Lotus	2	303	5	151	173
Hazelton, Harlem	8	1,201	29	150	194
Sanford, Harlem	2	300	8	150	172
Thompson, Grip	6	897	25	149	182
Weir, Harlem	6	898	23	149	182
Ford, Clique	6	894	24	149	169
Nagle, New-York II.	6	888	28	148	174
Lefferts, Phoenix II.	4	594	20	148	154
Cleland, Lincoln II.	8	1,175	24	147	195
Buckbee, Clique	6	878	23	146	169
Bensen, Puritan	2	291	8	145	167
H. Brill, New-York I.	2	286	9	143	148
Hicks, New-York II.	2	287	7	143	144
Nicholson, Phoenix II.	2	281	5	140	154
Christie, Grip	4	558	13	139	154
Bowne, Puritan	2	276	7	138	152
Hicks, Puritan	4	550	17	137	150
Hassett, Standard	2	270	7	135	155
Davis, Grip	2	268	6	134	158
Schorer, Harlem	2	262	5	132	146
Page, Lincoln II.	4	518	10	129	155
Cox, Bachelor	1	128	3	128	128

CYCLIST HOLZMAN WILL TELL.

He Agrees to Inform the Committee Where He Bought That Diamond Ring.

Holzman has decided to tell the committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs where he purchased the prizes for the race meet held at Manhattan Field last July. One of the prizes was a diamond ring, which Mr. Holzman charged the association $33 for, but which a number of dealers afterward said they would be glad to duplicate for $12.

This ring was won by Eugene Bofinger of the Riverside Wheelmen. This young man thinks he knows a good ring when he sees one, and he contemptuously refused his prize, and stated his reasons. The meeting at which the prize was won was held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and when Bofinger's protest was received an investigation was at once begun.

The matter became public property at a special meeting of the association on Monday evening. Holzman was called upon to explain matters, but he refused to do so or to give the association any information upon the subject. A committee was appointed to investigate the case, and within a few days a report will be made. After considerable urging Holzman agreed yesterday to tell the committee the name of the firm from which he purchased the ring. He says he can clear himself by showing that the ring was really worth the sum paid for it.

Brooklyn's Cycle Board of Trade.

Cycle dealers of Brooklyn met at the Claredon Hotel in that city last night and formed a temporary association. The following firms were represented: Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, People's Cycle Company, Whittaker & Fountain, Coningsby & Randell, Prospect Cycle Company, H. L. Wilkens & Co., Liberty Cycle Company, Dunham Brothers, Barton & Keith, J. W. Bates & Co., and the Brooklyn Hardware and Sporting Goods Company. It was decided to form a permanent organization next Thursday night at the Clarendon Hotel.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—During the past week forty-six new names were added to the membership of the League of American Wheelmen. Of this number twenty-nine were secured by Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the Empire State Division. The list of new State members follows: Matthew Gibb, Lafayette Wheelmen, New-York City; William J. Brand, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Brooklyn; James E. Bell, Hannax Wheelmen, City Island; C. Freed Ackerman, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse; G. E. Bofinger, W. Howard Bartle, James M. Carrington, Adolph R. Frank, Albert B. Lawyer, Sterling Postley, Charles E. Sangean, William K. Strong, William H. Vogel, Jr., Charles F. Walther, F. V. Alexandre, Clarence Carey, Dr. Joseph Furnier, Chauncey Kelton, John F. McCarthy, Jacob P. Raff, all unattached, of New-York City; Charles W. Howett and F. H. Pough, unattached, Brooklyn; G. W. Foster, unattached, Chateaugay; George F. Campbell, unattached, Dunton; Robert J. Meredith, unattached, Holland Point; Charles E. White, unattached, Port Myron; J. W. Clark, unattached, Waverly, and Frank H. Brown, unattached, White Plains. The State membership is now 3,150.

—The cycling members of the Young Men's Institute (Catholic) have made arrangements for an entertainment in the Central Opera House on Friday evening, Feb. 15. It will consist of an original comedietta in one act entitled "Off the Stage," and music and dancing. The committee having charge of the affair comprises C. J. Fogarty, Chairman; Edwin C. O'Gorman, Edward Gerbereux, T. J. Scott, W. F. Connor, T. F. Murray, Joseph Ryan, John J. McLaughlin, John Quinn, John S. Young, John J. Manion, R. L. Hennessy, and John J. Keough.

—Dr. A. H. Benedict, a member of the Hudson County Wheelmen, died at his home in Jersey City on Tuesday night. He was buried yesterday afternoon from the First Presbyterian church in that place. Dr. Benedict was very popular among wheelmen. He was Vice Consul of New-Jersey for two terms, and held office continuously in the Hudson County Wheelmen during the past six years.

—San Francisco will have a six days' tournament, beginning on the 18th inst. A side feature every evening will be a mile cycle race between Chinamen.

LAWN TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Where the Championships Will Be Played Next Season.

While a young blizzard was howling outside, the members of the National Lawn Tennis Association were discussing tennis matters yesterday evening in a parlor in the Hotel Waldorf. Champion "Bob" Wrenn was on hand, looking fit to play for a man's life. Malcolm Chace, V. G. Hall, and other noted experts were delegates. In the absence of Dr. Dwight, Vice President Joseph S. Clark occupied the chair.

The hard times seem to have affected the tennis clubs, as the Treasurer reported fifteen clubs in arrears, but a balance of about $1,100 was reported. The old officers were re-elected, the ticket being as follows: President—James Dwight, Boston; Vice President—Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia; Secretary—Joseph T. Whittelsey, New-Haven; Treasurer—Valentine G. Hall, New-York. Clarence Hobart, New-York; Robert D. Wrenn, Chicago; Richard Stevens, Hoboken; Oliver S. Campbell, Brooklyn, and Henry W. Slocum, New-York, were elected as members of the Executive Board in addition to the four officers.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of adopting the 1894 ball as the official ball for the year, and the report was adopted after a lengthy discussion. The Elizabeth Athletic Club was admitted to membership. A sharp contest for the privilege of holding the ladies' championships resulted in a vote of 31 for the Philadelphia Cricket Club to 20 for the Staten Island Ladies' Club. The tournament for the singles championship will be held at Newport; the Eastern doubles and match between the Eastern and Western doubles championships will be played at Narragansett Pier. The Middle States championship will be held by the Orange Tennis Club, the New-Jersey State championship by the Hohokus Valley Club, the Long Island championship by the Meadow Club of Southampton, and the Pennsylvania championship by the Merion Cricket Club.

The remainder of the schedule, including dates, comes up before the new Executive Committee. An appropriation of $200, which may be increased by the Executive Committee, was made to assist the publishers of the official bulletin.

HARNESS RACING ON RIVIERA.

American Horses to be Admitted Without Handicap in One Event.

It is looked upon by horsemen as somewhat singular that at a time when the trotting horses market is at the lowest ebb in this country the distinctively American type of horse should be in greatest demand abroad and rapidly coming into fashion in England and throughout Europe. Yet such is the case, judging from the large exportation of American trotters to Europe within the last few months, and the later announcement of a trotting meeting at Nice, one of the most fashionable Winter resorts in Southern Europe.

The harness races on the Riviera are to be held near the end of March, and while a majority of the contests will probably be confined to home-bred horses, the Americans are to be admitted without handicap in some of the most important events, which it is all but a foregone conclusion they will win. It is understood among horsemen in New-York that James Gordon Bennett is one of the prime movers in getting up the trotting meeting at Nice, and that he is the American gentleman referred to in the cable announcements as having donated $2,500 for an international race open to all breeds and ages, with free entry and catch weight.

There has been some talk about sending a few good ones from the United States to take part in this grand international contest, but the time is too short to ship a horse from here, get him acclimated and trained into condition after arrival at Nice, before the meeting comes on. Besides, there is an abundance of good American material already on the other side. It would be difficult to pick out half a dozen available trotters more thoroughly representative of the American type of horse than Axtell, 2:11; Mattie H., 2:11¼; Quarterstretch, 2:15; Shadeland Delmonia, 2:15¾; Ryswood, 2:16, and Bethel, 2:16¼, now quartered in different trotting centres on the Continent.

Mattie H. and Alvin are now in Russia, and are presumably in training for the Winter carnival of ice racing which annually takes place in the land of the Czar. Shadeland Delmonia, Quarterstretch, and Ryswood are at Berlin, in the stables of H. C. Fleischmann, while Bethel is at the German capital in the custody of the court, awaiting the return of her owner, "Bob" Kneebs of Sioux City, Iowa. It is expected that Prince Smith will campaign Bethel in 1895.

NOTES ABOUT THOROUGHBREDS.

—The Memphis Jockey Club received 664 nominations to the 9 stakes just closed, an average of 74 to a stake. The entries in the two-year-old classes are particularly heavy, which is natural when 200 of the 250 horses now at Montgomery Park are of that age. The entry list is the largest ever made for a meeting at that point, which is due to the fact that Eastern owners have nominated very liberally owing to the uncertainty as to the racing situation in this State. The meeting begins April 8 and continues until April 27. This will give Eastern trainers a chance to get their horses in trim for the racing at the Brooklyn track, which begins May 15, if there is likelihood of a good meeting there this Spring. Kink William, a full brother to Kingston, is said to be the fastest two-year-old at Memphis. He is owned by Eugene Leigh, and has worked a quarter in 0:23¾ with 118 pounds on his back.

—In the Chicago Winter book on the National Derby of $20,000, at a mile and a half, to be run at the Harlem track June 20, the favorites are Lissak and Diggs, at 10 to 1 each. The second choices, at 20 to 1, are Agitator, Piranha, Flying Dutchman, Gotham, Halma, Laureate, Prince of Monaco, Reyel Carreras, Salvation, The Butterflies, The Commoner, and Waltzer. Frank K. is the only horse quoted at 25 to 1. Against this lot the odds are 30 to 1: Blasco, Counter Tenor, connoisseur, G. B. Morris, Handsome, Junius, Keenan, Leo Lake, Maglan, and Tiger. The odds are practically the same for the Chicago Derby, to be run a week later and at a mile and a quarter, and worth $25,000. The Western bookmakers have an evident respect for the despised Eastern horses when it comes to betting.

—The official turf guides show that Banquet, though now in his eighth year, may prove a troublesome horse for the English horses to beat. He has the distinction of being the largest winner on the American turf among horses of his own age, as a four, five, and six year old, as well as last year as an "aged" horse. He won but 10 of the 23 races in which he started, but he won $16,805. He was second in 8 of his races, third in 2, and unplaced 3 times. With such a record, Mr. Dwyer can hardly expect that his horse will be tenderly handicapped in England, where the scale of weights is much higher and more sensible than here. During his turf career Banquet has won 58 races and $113,675 in stakes and purses.

—Carbine, the famous Australian race horse and sire which it was thought probable J. B. Haggin would purchase, has been sold to the Duke of Portland for 13,000 guineas, $65,000. Many expert horsemen consider Carbine a better horse than the English racer Ormonde, who has been called "the horse of the century." Ormonde, it will be remembered, was purchased for $150,000 by W. O'B. Macdonough, the young Californian breeder, from parties in Argentine after he had been condemned in England for breeding purposes, because his wind was affected and it was feared it would transmit his propensities to his offspring.

—Edward Corrigan was the most successful of the owners of racing stables in 1894. He had forty-two horses in training, started horses in 24 races, of which he won 125, was second in 55, and third in 71. His total winnings were but $105,701, however, as most of his winnings were in purse races, handicaps, and selling events of great value. "Pat" Dunne, a nephew of Corrigan, won $57,134 in ninety-four races with a stable of twenty-four horses.

—Adolph Spreckles, the sugar monopolist, will be one of the Mississippi River entirely this Summer, owing to his quarrel with his associates in the ownership of the California race courses. He has twenty-two race horses, but four of which are two-year-olds, that make up his racing string. He lot are in charge of "Cy" Mulkey, and Cadmus is the best of the lot he has in training.

—Louis Stuart, who gets up from New-Jersey to the city a couple of times a week to "talk horse" with his fellow-trainers, has a dozen horses in his string, including five two-year-olds. He has not fully decided whether he will go West in the Spring, but will probably begin his campaign at the track of the Virginia Jockey Club and then remain in this vicinity.

—J. Hill seems to be the best of the jockeys now riding at New-Orleans. In the first 49 days of the meeting he has won 30 races, been second 29 times, and third in 23 other races. Clayton, the crack Western lightweight, has won 25 races, been second 21 times, and third in 14 races. Cassin is third on the list, with 27 wins, 14 seconds, and 16 thirds.

—Dungarven, a selling plater of no particular account as a race horse, won more races than any other horse that raced during the season of 1894. He won 21 of the 53 races in which he started, was second 5 times, and third in 10 other races. Yet the total of his winnings was but $8,200.

—James F. Caldwell, the veteran starter, will not be starter at the Lexington Spring meeting. "Kit" Chinn and J. B. Ferguson are to do the work at St. Louis, Harlem, and Hawthorne, dividing the dates between them as best suits their convenience.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

—John Cadoo of Brooklyn is driving the fast mare Blackbird that was formerly owned by F. S. Fisher of New-York City. Blackbird figured in a case which came before the Board of Review at the last annual meeting in this city, it having been shown that she was a "ringer" from Nova Scotia formerly known as Kitty C., by General Lyons, and that she had gained a record of 2:34¾ at Lawrence, Mass., in 1893, under this name, and afterward starting in the 3:00 class in Maine and winning several races as Blackbird. Although the black mare is under suspension, and is therefore ineligible to start in races until all her unlawful winnings are returned, she is a valuable road mare and one of the fastest ones in the metropolitan district. When Mr. Fisher owned her she beat L. B. Lovey's crack trotter Halvan in a match race at half-mile heats over the Fleetwood track, trotting the distance at a 2:14 gait and winning a bet of $100.

—All trotting horse drivers in Europe are required to be licensed by the authorities in charge of the turf, and American horsemen who go abroad must furnish certificates of character from the National Trotting Association in this country. Secretary Morse has just issued from the Hartford office credentials for W. E. Weeks, who is now in charge of A. E. Terry's extensive stable and breeding stud in Paris. "Billy" Weeks was one of the best-known trotting horse trainers in New-York before he engaged to drive for the Parisian horse fancier. In the old days when trotting under saddle was in vogue Weeks rode many winners and was accounted the equal of any jockey hereabouts. Later he trained at Parkville and at Fleetwood, and in 1892 he took Miss Alice, 2:13¾, and other fast ones belonging to Major S. T. Dickinson, through the Grand Circuit.

—Francis D. Creamer, the newly-elected President of the Parkway Driving Club, is one of the most prominent figures among the hundreds of road drivers in Brooklyn this Winter. He is now driving a spirited black trotter that holds his own with the best horses on the Boulevard and can show a 2:35 gait to sleigh or road wagon. Mr. Creamer also has the fast horse Green B., 2:21¼, by Abdallah, formerly owned and campaigned by Jacob Livingston, the turfman from Carlisle, Penn., who brought out J. M. D., 2:13¾. Green B. is in Trainer John Driscoll's stable, at Parkville, getting ready for the coming season on the trotting turf. Driscoll has his heart set on beating E. T. Bedford's fast mare Wanda, 2:22½, that won so many good races on the Parkway track in 1894, and Green B. is the horse with which the popular reinsman expects to do the trick.

—James Gormley of Brooklyn is driving on the road a very promising three-year-old bay filly by Epaulet, 2:19. Her owner recently offered to match her against any trotter of her age in Brooklyn, bearing the youngsters owned at Parkville Farm, for $5,000 a side, but there were no takers. She is called Georgiana, and her dam is the fine old brood mare Ida Howe, owned by Frank Ferguson, and shown by him at the last National Horse Show. Ida's record is no faster than 2:50½, but it was made as a three-year-old away back in 1873 before any trotter of her age had beaten 2:30. The daughter of Whipple's Hambletonian was the crack filly of her day on the Pacific coast, winning upward of $3,000 in races and beating all the best three-year-old trotters in California.

—Delegates from a number of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware tracks met at Baltimore Wednesday and organized the Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware trotting circuit. William H. Evans, President of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association of Baltimore, was elected President, and M. M. Higgins of the Idlewild track, Easton, Md., Secretary. The dates for the Richmond tracks, should they decide to come into the circuit, were left open for ten days. The circuit races will begin at Cape Charles City, Va., Aug. 20, and wind up in Dover, Del., early in October.

—The yearling colt Renown, by Thistle, 2:13¼, dam Ristora, by Revenue, 2:22¼, is the fastest thing of his age ever owned at Parkville Farm, and there was a yearling on the place last season, Thistlebud, that moved a quarter in 0:32¾, a 2:09 gait. Renown got cast in his stall a few days ago, and came near being killed, but, fortunately, escaped with a few severe bruises.

—John H. Shults will sell the fast pacing mare Alannah, 2:11½, at Peter C. Kellogg's Spring sale of trotters and pacers which is to be held at Madison Square Garden March 18-22. Alannah is by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, dam Molly Drew, the granddam of Freedom, 2:29¾, who was the first yearling trotter to make a record of 2:30 or better.

TROTTERS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Only Fair Prices Obtained at the Lexington Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—Despite the snow and bitter cold weather, a good-sized crowd attended the fourth days' sale of trotters by Woodard & Shanklin. The horses sold were of good class, and brought fair prices. Best sales were:

Corso, b. c., 3, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by John Bright; J. Q. Ward, Philadelphia	$165
Monie Moore, br. m., 5, by San Gabriel, dam by Twilight; Brook Curry, Lexington	205
Sonnie, b. m., 5, by San Gabriel, dam by Bourbon Wilkes; S. Dodge, Boston, Mass.	140
Cremona, b. m., 5, by San Gabriel, dam by Westwood; S. T. Harbison, Lexington	400
Financee, blk. m., 7, by Acolyt, dam by Mario; C. C. Harris, Lexington	225
Bally, b. g., 6, by Reville, dam by Westwood; Nick Farlan, New-York	170
Ernest B., 2:27¾, g., 6, by Nutbreaker, dam by Reuben H. Morehead, Pittsburg	250
Meh Lady, b. m., 6, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Driftwood; John Remey, Philadelphia, Penn	130
Elect Queen, blk. f., 3, by Electrotype, dam by Onward; W. W. Adams, Lexington	485
Fac Simile, b. f., 3, by Axtelle, dam by Happy Medium; Nick Farlan	110
Algonquin, br. s., 7, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Belvoir; W. R. Abbott, Louisville	265
Cosette, blk. m., 3, by Wilkes Boy, dam by Hogan's Administrator; John D. Creighton, Lexington	320
Mandaly, ch. h., 6, by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes; R. M. Reed, Lexington	265
Roan colt, 2, by Jay Bird, dam by Brigadier; Dan Payne, Boston	200
Advent, ch. f., 3, by Allendorf, dam by Mambrino Patchen; W. Lucas, Boston	140
Sunshine, ch. m., 3, by D'Or Cyril, dam by Long's Hambletonian; Nick Farlan	105

Ice Yachting on Shrewsbury River.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 7.—In a driving snowstorm and fierce northeast gale a race was sailed to-day at Fair Haven for the second and third class challenge pennants of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club. The course was from Brown's Dock to Guion Point, to Long Point, to the starting place, sailed over twice, making a distance of ten miles. The starters were Charles Allen, Jr.'s, Edna M. and Robert Chandler's Get There and Georgie.

The yachts got away together, and the race would have been very close had it not been for an accident to the Get There and Georgie. Though a much smaller boat than the others, the Georgie kept close until her runner broke. The boat was able to continue in the race, but her speed was greatly lessened, the steel cutting the ice. The Get There broke her spuds near the masthead after completing the first round, and while having it nip and tuck with Capt. Allen's yacht, had to be withdrawn. The Edna M. finished without a mishap, her time being 27 minutes. The Georgie finished four minutes later.

A test of the relative speed of Albert Bonner's trotting mares Ida Norwood and Hazel Dell took place on the ice to-day. The mares were driven to sleighs. Mr. Fogg drove Ida Norwood and Lem Ketcham held the reins on the other. Ida Norwood won three straight heats. There was no time taken.

Smart Wins a Skating Race.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The international one-mile skating match on Cambridge Fens to-day was won by Smart, the English champion, in 3:25 3-5.

Entries for the Dog Show.

The entries for the nineteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will open at the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 19, number 1,605. This is the largest entry on record. Following is the number of each breed shown:

Mastiffs	14	Boston terriers	31
St. Bernards	148	Basset hounds	4
Bloodhounds	11	Dachshunds	42
Great Danes	29	Beagles	54
Newfoundlands	7	Fox terriers	143
Russian wolfhounds	22	Irish terriers	51
Deerhounds	3	Black-and-tan terriers	19
Greyhounds	38	Foxhounds	15
White English terriers	9	Retrievers	2
Chesapeake Bay Dogs	6	Dandie Dinmont terriers	11
Pointers	111	Setters	102
English setters	77	Scottish terriers	46
Irish setters	48	Skye terriers	9
Gordon setters	123	Yorkshire terriers	29
Spaniels	88	Toy terriers	2
Collies	8	Toy spaniels	39
Old English sheep-dogs	9	Pugs	8
Poodles	77	Italian greyhounds	8
Bulldogs	60	Schipperkes	6
Bull terriers	80	Miscellaneous	8
Total	1,605		

Athletes Who Shoot Pigeons.

There are so many crack pigeon shots among the members of the New-York Athletic Club that a movement is on foot to organize a regular gun club inside the ranks of the club. The Shooting Committee of the club is J. D. Foot, A. E. Filley, and R. Hickox, and these gentlemen are advocating putting traps on Travers Island and arranging matches and regular shoots, such as they have at the Larchmont, Westchester, and Carteret Clubs. Among the crack shots in the club are: F. W. Lawton, F. M. Hausling, Otto Sarony, A. E. Colfax, August Schmitt, J. Howard Gray, J. Seaver Page, E. H. Pomeroy, E. C. Potter, J. D. Foot, Luther Loomis, Dr. S. M. Nash, J. H. Abeel, Jr.; Herman Mandeville, Robert Lefferts, W. Gould Brokaw, Arthur T. Sullivan, Dr. George Van Schaick, Douglas Smyth, Arthur L. Clark, W. H. Pinckney, R. C. Fisher, O. Van Cortlandt, J. Cattus, F.

LIQUOR SELLING ARGUED

Hearing on the Excise Bills Before the Legislature.

OPPOSED TO ANY SUNDAY TRAFFIC

Morris Tekulsky's Appeal for the Saloon Keepers to Have the Right to Satisfy Their Patrons.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly Committee on Excise to-day gave its first hearing on the excise bills, as indicated in The New-York Times on Tuesday. Mr. Morris Tekulsky, former President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, spoke for the liquor men and Bishop Doane, the Rev. Dr. Ecob of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Haines of Troy, H. Clay Bascom, F. L. Anderson of Rochester, representing the Baptist Association; the Rev. F. C. Inglehart of New-York, representing the Methodist Episcopal churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, spoke against the bills.

Mr. Anderson was the first speaker. He said that the associations with which he was connected represented a membership of 10,000. He directed his argument principally against the bills providing for keeping open the liquor saloons during certain hours on Sunday. He protested against giving the saloon keepers any more consideration than any other class of people. They were demanding more, and none deserved less. He denounced the liquor dealers as a law-breaking class, and a maker of law breakers. He quoted prison statistics showing that liquor was the primal cause of most of the crimes committed.

Referring to the political aspect of the question, Mr. Anderson said it was not good policy for the Republican Party to aid or abet the liquor traffic. All the law-abiding elements in the communities of the State are organized against the traffic in liquor. These elements demand that not one more concession be allowed the liquor dealers, and announce that one more concession would mean a declaration of war. He reminded the committee that the backbone and body of the Republican Party in the State north of New-York City is agreed in its opposition to the saloon interest.

"They are the men, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Anderson, "who have marched to the ballot box since 1890 and voted the Republican ticket and kept that grand old party in power. It was that element which put you in power to-day. Do not forsake your own flesh and blood, I implore you, for a set of political pirates in the City of New-York, with a corrupt political organization at their back, who will scuttle your ship and sink you just as soon as the Democrats bid higher than you."

The Rev. Mr. Iglehart, who was the next speaker, said that he appeared for the Methodist Episcopal Church, which represented 75,000 votes in the State. It was the strongest Church in the country. It had over 5,000,000 communicants, and over 12,000,000 names on its rolls. He spoke in behalf of that great community, every minister of which would be grieved to the heart at the passage of one of these laws. It had been said that the workingmen wanted these Sunday opening laws. The speaker denied this. He said it was the millionaire brewers and distillers, who have a mortgage on the business of liquor selling, who want them. It is the fat, well-to-do, well-fed, sleek saloon keepers in New-York who are clamoring for these laws. These men, said the speaker, say that the poor man must have his beer on Sunday the same as the rich man. He may be a poor man because he has had too much beer. The saloon keepers express sympathy for the poor man who cannot get his beer, but nothing is said about the poor man who cannot get bread for himself or his family. He had yet to hear of a saloon keeper's giving away beer to the poor man for nothing.

Other speakers against the bills were Bishop William Crosswell Doane, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob, and the Rev. Dr. Hite of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Haines of New-York, and H. Clay Bascom, the prohibitionist of Troy. The only speaker in behalf of the bills was Morris Tekulsky of New-York.

Mr. Tekulsky said it should not be forgotten that the liquor dealers of New-York City alone pay into the public Treasury more than $1,700,000 per annum in license fees for the rights and protection granted by the State. Surely, a business of this magnitude should not be tinkered with or used as the subject of experiment. In seeking to properly meet the requirements of the present issue, let us remember, first, it is impossible for the liquor dealers by themselves to violate any Sunday law; second, it is necessary that there should be a purchaser as well as a seller; and, third, should the saloon be actually closed on Sunday, or any day, the amount of liquor consumed would not be changed substantially. Closing the saloon on Sunday will not stop drinking, nor will legislation take away appetite or desire. Indeed, all experience shows that to forbid anything is to create a demand for it, and to close the saloon door is but to put a bottle in the consumer's pocket. Coercive or oppressive laws against the popular will are simply measures to be evaded if possible, or broken and defied if necessary. Enactments against human nature are visionary and fruitless.

The present Sunday laws are an infringement on constitutional rights. They are unequal in their requirements. They give privileges to the rich, and take them away from the public people and the poor. They are of such a character that the liquor dealer is the victim of harsh and cruel measures, and, in his attempt to satisfy the demands of his friends and the public, he is constantly exposed to persecution, prosecution, and blackmail. The very laws themselves invite and make possible the shameful conditions only just now so nakedly exposed in the recent police investigation. Nothing is more outrageous and inexcusable than the measures taken by the agents of reform societies, and sometimes by the police, to secure evidence of unlawful selling by the liquor dealer. He is besought, for friendship's sake, for the relief of sickness, to give the needed medicine, and then is arrested for hearkening to the cry of common humanity. The facts are painful and pitiable, but they are possible solely because of the present unequal and unjust laws.

"Furthermore, a careful examination will prove that the New-York City police courts have more arrests for drunkenness on Monday mornings, under the Sunday laws, than on the mornings after legal holidays, when the saloons are open as usual. This fact of itself should show the utter futility and uselessness of the present system. To sum up then, our long experience, practice, and failure under the law, as it now is, but illustrates and enforces the need of a change.

"We beg you not to believe that the liquor dealers are alone opposed to the law as it stands, or that they alone desire some new law that will be for all the people. Nor are they against reform or the church; nor are they desirous of breaking the law. Indeed, no one will welcome more heartily a just law that could be kept. Nor are the liquor dealers antagonistic to the best interests of society at large. We never forget that it is by the license of society that our business exists, and we desire to recognize our duties and obligations as well as our rights. Indeed our anxiety to meet the wishes of the public have been the cause of our offense, where we have offended.

"There is in the central part of the State a city whose Mayor gives the liquor dealer the privilege of keeping open certain hours of Sunday in spite of the law, and this method of closing during the morning hours and opening later in the day works to mutual advantage and satisfaction. Such a law could and would be observed in New-York. Such a law we hope for and ask you for. We are strengthened in this request by the attitude of some of our more distinguished citizens, including our Mayor and such eminent clergymen as Bishop Potter and the Rev. Drs. Rainsford and Rylance."

The last speech of the hearing was made by Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, who said that he was a prohibitionist, and prophesied the fall of the Republican Party if it passed the bill. They had a chance either again to be victorious or to be defeated by 192,000 in the next election.

The hearing was then adjourned until Feb. 21.

NEW-YORK'S POLICE JUSTICES.

Hearing on the Lexow Bill to Legislate Them Out of Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A joint hearing of the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Cities Committees was held this afternoon on Senator Lexow's bill substituting nine police magistrates for the present Police Justices in New-York City.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis opposed the arguments, and said the Justices were most important functionaries, who came very close to the people. The Court of Appeals could better be dispensed with than such humble tribunals. The judiciary article of the Constitution is one of the most important in the new organic law. It was not the purpose of this article to ignore or abolish these minor tribunals, nor do the people so desire. He gave a history of the Police Justices' courts, and asserted that the Legislature had no power to legislate them out of existence. It also has no power to give the Mayor authority to act in the matter. In support of these points Judge Davis made a very long and erudite constitutional argument. His principal contention was that the term of any judicial incumbent cannot be abridged. But the Legislature might create an additional court and additional Judges. He said his opinions were backed by Edward C. James and other eminent lawyers.

Andrew Hamilton presented additional reasons, backed by legal opinions, against the proposed bill.

Police Justice Thomas L. Feitner of New-York asked permission to present a brief on the same line of argument. Justice Tainter said he hoped to remove the committee's opinion that no civilian was fit to be a Police Justice. He contended that the laymen were constitutionally protected also, and asked, as an amendment, that the past services of the laymen be made an offset to the provision requiring ten years of legal practice before a person is eligible to the office of Police Justice. He said the reason lawyers were thus preferred was because lawyers drew the bill.

Mr. Albert Stickney of New-York said the only thing to be considered was whether the Legislature had power to act. He denied the limitation of legislative power insisted upon by Judge Davis, and said he had no doubt whatever as to the constitutionality of the bill before the committee. The members of the Committee of Seventy had no end to serve in urging the bill. They do so in the interest of the poor and lowly, and believe that by assisting the Legislature in framing this legislation they will aid in the proper administration of justice.

Mr. Louis Marshall, for the bill, said that the opposition lacked knowledge of the elementary meaning of the constitutional judiciary article. The convention thought there were too many courts and set about reducing the constitutional courts to a minimum. The statutory courts were not recognized in the Constitution. He held that the Legislature, which has the power to create courts, has also power to wipe them out. The Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention had considered this whole question carefully, and he did not believe it had made any mistake. The only question is, Is there a public demand for this bill? If there is, the Legislature should act. It certainly has the constitutional right to legislate on the whole domain of public offices. In support of his views he cited numerous legal opinions and presented an opinion, signed by himself and Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, Joseph Larocque, Charles C. Beaman, and Elihu Root, holding the bill to be constitutional. He admitted that for the first term some of the civilians might properly be appointed.

The committee asked to have all the briefs printed and submitted within a week, and adjourned at 7 o'clock.

OLIVER SUMNER TEALL IN ALBANY

He Appears Before the Committee in Favor of Bi-Partisan Police Board.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—After vinegar, sugar! To-day appeared in the Senate Chamber before the Lexow investigating committee Oliver Sumner Teall and a platoon of his Republican workingman friends from the Second Assembly District. After yesterday's demonstration in the Senate Chamber on the part of Dr. Parkhurst and his friends, who are bent upon smashing the Platt machine and destroying Platt's power, as they were instrumental last Fall in crushing the local Democratic machine and obliterating one-man power in that party, to-day's gathering appeared as a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and was regarded more as a cheap advertisement for Teall than for any political effect or significance it might have.

Mr. Teall brought his army to Albany on the Empire State Express. The first charge was made upon the Executive Chamber. Gov. Morton looked a trifle disturbed as the army appeared, but recognizing Teall after a while, who was buried in a voluminous fur coat, the Governor became reassured. Teall introduced his army, stumbling only over two names, as follows: William H. Kilboy, J. P. Corrigan, J. H. Kerr, F. J. Driscoll, William Hasthem, Thomas C. Wisker, Thomas Ronan, and Otto Rosalsky.

"These are all good Republicans, Governor," said Teall.

Gov. Morton intrusted his delicate hand to the big-fisted delegation before him. Each one of the army had something to say appropriate to the occasion. "This is a nice sort of room you have here, Governor," said Mr. Driscoll.

"We're rough sort of ducks, Governor; but Mr. Teall has come down to us, and he says we're all right," observed another.

Mr. Kilboy assured the Governor that "I organized the first Morton and Saxton Club last campaign. You were nominated in the afternoon, and we were organized by 11:30 o'clock that night."

Mr. Kerr, who has political aspirations, promised to see the Governor put in the White House in 1897. But the Governor fought shy of this flattery. "I can't say whether I shall agree to that," he observed.

"But, say, Governor," continued Mr. Kerr, "you can come down and call upon the Kilboy Club when you visit New-York."

The Governor thanked the army for the information, but diplomatically avoided committing himself.

In the afternoon, Gen. Teall and his army marched into the Senate Chamber, and took possession of the chairs that twenty-four hours ago were occupied by men who had opposed the bill that he came to advocate. He formally introduced his entire army to the committee, this time stumbling only over one name. He informed the committee that he and all the Republican workingmen below Fourteenth Street were in favor of the Lexow bill as it stood. They wanted a bi-partisan police board of the strongest kind.

Senator Pound of Lockport whipped into shape to-day the amendments to the Bi-Partisan Police bill of New-York adopted by the Republican Senators at their caucus last night. The two chief amendments were those which provided for the election of a Board of Police after that one has served out its term of office which is appointed by Mayor Strong, and that innocent officers suspended on charges should not lose their salaries, if acquitted of the charges brought against them. These important amendments read as follows:

After the 1st day of November, 1897, there shall be elected in the City of New-York two Police Commissioners of said city, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of six years from the 1st day of January succeeding their election, and until their successors are duly elected and shall have qualified. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall, immediately after the votes are canvassed, appoint by writing two additional Police Commissioners of said city, to be associated with the two Commissioners who shall have been elected, and which Commissioners so to be appointed shall be those two persons who shall have received the highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected Police Commissioners of said city, and which Commissioners so to be appointed shall belong to and be of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as one or the other of the two political parties which, at the last preceding general election for State officers, shall have cast the greatest and next to the greatest number of votes in said city; but they shall not belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the Commissioners who shall have been elected. If the two Commissioners elected belong to different political parties, the Commissioners appointed shall be the two candidates for Commissioners not elected and receiving the highest and next to the highest number of votes respectively, and belonging to different political parties. No ballot shall be counted upon which more than two names for Police Commissioner of said city shall appear. Said Police Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for a term of six years from the 1st day of January succeeding their appointment, and shall not be subject to removal from office during their respective terms, except upon charges, and for cause, after an opportunity to be heard in defense. If a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Police Commissioner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term, or for a full term, as the case may be, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Mayor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled; provided, however, that the successor so appointed or elected shall belong to, and be of, the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the outgoing Police Commissioner was at the day of his appointment; and further provided, that said two political parties hereinbefore mentioned shall always have equal representation on said Board of Police.

If, on the trial by the Board of Police of any member of the uniformed force so suspended he shall be acquitted of the charges so preferred he shall be entitled to full pay from the date of suspension, notwithstanding such charges and suspension.

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of February, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$51,292,092.07
Gold bullion	44,078,803.91
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	52,601,389.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in Treasury	15,092,508.55
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	2,395.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in Treasury	51,091,011.51
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,555,964.00
National bank notes	6,084,137.81
Fractional silver coin	15,656,203.23
Fractional currency	40.79
Minor coin	1,215,560.50
Deposits in National banks	15,228,488.50
Bonds and interest paid	1,448,745.31
Total	$74,189,146.14
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund. $7,195,510.42	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,822,276.30
Disbursing officers' balances	22,520,988.29
Post Office Department account	3,297,010.03
Miscellaneous items	1,918,313.71
Total	$39,754,098.75

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balance	$34,435,047.39
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$143,390,433.68

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$649,599.45
Internal revenue	284,010.17
Miscellaneous	50,015.32
Total receipts	$983,624.94

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$153,000.00
War	158,000.00
Indians	203,000.00
Pensions	700,000.00
Interest	177,539.17
Total expenditures	$1,421,539.17
Excess of expenditures over receipts	437,914.23

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act of July 14, 1890	$10,000.00
Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	47,110.00
Redemption of notes to date	339,200,797.00
This day	427,221.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $284,010; from customs, $649,599, and miscellaneous, $51,505.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $283,160.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, snow, much colder, northeast gales, shifting to northwest.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, snow, probably followed by fair in the afternoon, colder, north gales, shifting to northwest, fair Saturday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by snow on the coast, slightly colder on the immediate coast, northwest gales. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair till Saturday night, northwest gales, colder in southeast portion. GEORGIA, fair till Saturday night, colder in extreme southeast portion, northwest gales, diminishing. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, cold wave, with freezing temperature as far south as Jupiter by Saturday morning, northwest gales. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and OHIO, fair, northwest gales, diminishing. MISSOURI, fair, probably slightly warmer in western portion, northwest to north winds, diminishing. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, north gales, diminishing. MISSISSIPPI, fair, probably slightly warmer in extreme western portion, north gales, diminishing. LOUISIANA, fair, probably slightly warmer in northwest portion, northwest winds, becoming variable, and diminishing. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, northeast winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, northwest winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southeast winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southeast. IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow, followed by fair in the morning; northwest gales, fair Saturday. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, generally fair, northwest gales, diminishing.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from New-Orleans to Key West and on the Atlantic coast from Jupiter to Eastport.

The storm off the South Atlantic coast this morning has moved to the New-Jersey coast, increasing rapidly in intensity, a pressure of 29.16 inches being reported from Atlantic City. A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to Manitoba. Snow has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region, and rain or snow in the Middle and East Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the extreme Northwest, the upper lake region, and on the New-England coast, and has generally fallen elsewhere, with a sharp fall in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, amounting to 44° at Meridian, 42° at New-Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. The temperature has fallen to 20° or below throughout the Gulf States, except in Florida, where it has reached freezing or below in northern portion. Violent gales and a still further fall in temperature will be experienced in the Atlantic States, clearing in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New-England. The temperature will rise slightly west of the Mississippi River.

Information Wanted of Peter Camou.

A letter was received by the Sheriff yesterday from M. Lewin, the Public Administrator of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., inquiring for information about Peter Camou, who left that place on May 9, 1893, for the avowed purpose of visiting Paul Barcilley, a relative in France.

It is known that Camou got as far as this city, and there all trace of him is lost, as he never arrived at the house of his relative.

The letter says Camou had $2,000 with him when he arrived in this city, and foul play is feared.

A check for $3,000, purporting to be signed by Camou, was received recently by a San Luis Obispo bank, but payment was refused on the ground that it was a forgery.

Hotels.

GERLACH, Select Hotel, (Fireproof.)
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Exceptionally low rates by the year. Meals, American and European plans.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
89 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by ESPIC'S Cigarettes or Powder. Oppression, suffocating, coughs, colds, neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare. New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all chemists of America.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

3 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; select neighborhood; board optional. 7 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes a place for her girl, whom she can highly recommend, as chambermaid and waitress. 18 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 8 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. 317 East 93d St., McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and NURSE.—To invalid gentleman; by man, age 35, with four years' references from last party. W. K., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with little washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—Active American woman in strictly private family; takes charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; reference. N. M., 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; personal reference. 15 East 37th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one cook, other chambermaid and waitress; good references. Mason, 509 West 29th St., rear.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young Protestant woman; is good cook and laundress; good city reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; city references. 962 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable German-American girl as good cook; would assist with washing; best city references. Mrs. Noble, 69 West 101st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; good cook and laundress; personal city reference. Consultant, 307 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in small private family; references. Call, two days, 1,320 2d Av., first flat.

COOK.—First-class; French; will help out by the day or week, or as substitute; best reference. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a thorough, good family cook and baker; coarse washing; city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook; excellent city references for three years. Fleischer, 160 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix's and Doucet's; evening and street dresses; latest styles; wants engagements by day; first-class references. 240 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; elegant cutter, fitter, and draper; by the day; references, Mme. Noel, 240 West 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (college graduate) as visiting governess or amanuensis; morning hours; thorough instruction in French, German, English, music, drawing; good reader and writer; highest references. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; wages moderate; city reference. 25 Columbus Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, hairdresser, excellent packer; good reference. 230 East 40th St.

MAN and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; can furnish best of city reference. Call, Thursday, at 175 East 74th St., Shearer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. N. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 523 Lexington Av.; no letters.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress or assistant chambermaid; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork in American family; good reference. 64 West 101st St., Carroll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as laundress; good city references. 458 4th Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like to take fine washing at her own home. Mrs. Moore, 101 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' references from last place. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE to CHILDREN OVER 4.—By refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent sewer and dressmaker; six years' highest city reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent person to wait on elderly lady or grown children; willing to assist with other duties. 9 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a strong, conscientious, and obliging woman; capable of caring for an invalid; reference. B. G. B., West New-Brighton (S. I.) Post Office.

NURSE or MAID.—By a well-educated North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years up; best references. S. M. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, MAID, &c.—By a competent seamstress, nurse, maid, or to do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress; good references. 209 East 39th St., parlor floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; best of reference; last lady to be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress and parlormaid where a butler is kept; present employer can be seen 11 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY, 23 years old, as secretary or companion; does not object to traveling. Miss B., Meadow Creek, Grayson County, Va.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young lady; thoroughly competent; good, rapid penman; best references. J. S., 688 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By competent stenographer and Remington typewritist immediately; five years' experience; references. Maude Ritterhoff, 101 East 91st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single-handed butler or second man; thoroughly understands his business; age, 25; English; with good references. H. H., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city references. D. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler, just disengaged, leaving on account of breaking up house; well recommended. C. P., 358 West 47th St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; English; excellent references. F. E., 159 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; can furnish best city references. R. A., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; twelve years' experience in the city; first-class references. D., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

To-day's Path to Fame.

From The Washington Star.

The man who bravely seeks the stage
And wants to be a star
Retires in sadness, all because
He hasn't learned to spar.

And he who turns to statesmanship,
If present modes persist,
Will find an all-round Congressman
Must be a pugilist.

A Misapprehension Removed.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hicks—Lilley is an amusing chap. He does just nothing all day, and yet he labors under the impression that he works for a living.

Wicks—You do him wrong. He may loaf under the impression that he is working, but he never labors, not even under a false impression.

Especially in Winter.

From Printers' Ink.

Newspaper advertising ought to be specially valuable in Winter. On cold, stormy days people have little or no time to stop and read billboards, hand bills, and similar outdoor reading. They prefer a cozy nook with a newspaper.

Cupid's Effective Dart.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

When Cupid shies his little dart
He shoots right at the misses,
And when he hits them in the heart
'Tis then he makes the Mrs.

Poker.

From The Boston Herald.

It is announced the Duchess of York is devoted to poker work. That is better than being devoted to poker play.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By intelligent young man; disengaged Feb. 12; will take entire charge of waiting, silver, parlor floor, &c.; wages not less than $30; highly recommended. J., care J. Fox, 10 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; three years' first-class personal city references; just disengaged. Noel, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Swiss couple; thoroughly understand their duties in every particular; in a private family; best city references. A. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references. Eugène, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman, age 34, where second man or parlorman is kept; long New-York references. L., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city reference. C. A., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; willing and obliging; valets neatly if required; city or country. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman in private family; first-class reference. Caron, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; first-class city references; highly recommended by present employer; will be found very useful and obliging. J., 990 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—By colored man and wife, understands his business; experienced driver; wife, chambermaid and waitress; together, in privat family; city or country; five years' city reference. 104 West 32d St., basement.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and reliable; neat in appearance; careful of fine horses; four and a half years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen any time. J. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands all duties; sixteen years with two families; best reference; honest; sober; city or country. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable, middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man, highly recommended; city or country; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; good rider. W., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; four years' excellent personal reference; quiet, willing, obliging, and generally useful. J. H., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady obliged to go South desires to find situation for her first-class, experienced coachman; thoroughly reliable and steady. Call, the Hanover, 154 East 125th St. mornings.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up horses can highly recommend her coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; Scotchman; single; age, 28. H. Johnston, 825 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 35; married; no family; understands his business in every particular; 12 years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—In private family; four years' reference from private family. P. J. C., 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for coachman; ten years' reference. Apply 19 West 34th St., 1st floor.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman and gardener; best reference. Coachman, Box 120 Times.

COACHMAN.—By young man; in country; best personal city references. J. W., Box 112, 554 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—By a thoroughly practical man; experienced rose and grape grower and ornamental gardening, both under glass and on lawn; used to the management of men; sober and reliable; an all-round man for a private estate; first-class references. GARDENER, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience growing plants, orchids, roses, grapes, vegetables, care of lawns, planting and improving grounds; references. D. L., seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Single; reliable, trustworthy; capable to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of horses; strictly temperate; best city references. Gardener, care of McVay, 206 9th Av.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands greenhouse and vegetable gardening; first-class references. A. A., Box 78, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; good references. Brown, care of Lang, 216 East 84th St.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; understands furnace and care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; generally useful; first-class references. E. H., 43 East 34th St., private stable.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; last employer seen. James, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, indoors; private family; good waiter; can be highly recommended; personal city references. Henry, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; good butler; willing and obliging; left for good reason; good reference. B. W., 220 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent and reliable, and present employer can be seen. J. B., 350 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 25, sober and steady; will be found useful in every respect; best references. J. K., 109 West 34th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a sober, reliable man, who understands his duties thoroughly; a good traveling servant; no objections to an invalid gentleman; an excellent sailor; English; single; age, 32; highest personal reference given; a gentleman traveling preferred. Valet, 235 5th Av.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man, willing to go anywhere; understands his duties very well; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—By young Japanese as valet in city or country; best reference. Victory, Box 195 Times.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man in private family as waiter, or work of any kind; Philadelphia reference. G. M. H., 245 West 33d St., first flight.

WAITER and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman; 36; tall; willing and obliging; highest references. G. L., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—Dissatisfied with present place; wants a change; understands dynamos. Alex. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

HOUSE STEWARD, &c.—By a good cook; would take care of bachelor's apartments; can wait upon them; twelve years' reference. J. Quinn, 1,227 Broadway.

STABLEMAN or PORTER.—By respectable young man; willing and obliging; city or country. 441 West 31st St.

The Trades.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer; would work at your residence on furniture, mattresses, curtains, polishing, &c.; formerly with Marcotte. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A young woman as nurse to care for infant; Protestant preferred; must have New-York reference. Apply, between 9 and 10, at 30 West 71st St.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in small family in apartment; personal reference required. Call, Friday, between 10 and 12, 125 East 87th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the U. S. Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish

DANCE OF SIR KNIGHTS

Palestine Commandery's Reception in Madison Square Garden.

GUESTS FROM MANY OTHER STATES

Handsome Costumes Worn by the Women—Dancing Follows a March by the Knights Templars.

Madison Square Garden presented a gorgeous spectacle last evening when Palestine Commandery gave its seventeenth annual reception and ball.

There were guests from other cities in this State, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and Sir Knights from local and Brooklyn commanderies.

The Garden was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, red and white predominating, while soft folds of pale blue and gold curtained off the upper tiers of boxes.

At the Fourth Avenue end of the hall was a graceful marquee tent of red and white with the word "Palestine" in electric

Eminent Sir Wallace A. Downs,
Commander of Palestine Commandery.

lights above the entrance, at either side of which stood sentinels in the armor of the Crusaders.

It was late when the bugle sounded for the "assembly" in the basement, where the plumed knights formed.

After a march and various evolutions, the body separated into two lines and crossed swords and formed an "arch of steel," through which Eminent Commander Wallace A. Downs passed to the Marquee, where he received Right Eminent James W. Bowden, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York, and his officers, who passed through the lines, escorted by Past Eminent Commander Stewart R. Bradburn of Palestine Commandery.

Following the reception was a grand review and parade, in which the entire body of Sir Knights present joined and marched twice around the garden in review, while the Seventh Regiment Band, in one of the balconies, played a march composed especially for the occasion.

An unusual feature of the evening was the absence of a reception committee of ladies. At the close of the review Neyer's orchestra played the first strains of the dance music, the reception proper was over, and the ball had begun.

Gov. Morton and Gen. McAlpin and staff were expected, but were detained by the storm.

The boxholders were:

The boxes in the great Garden were occupied as follows:

Centre Boxes—No. 1, E. B. Harper; 2, Frederick A. Burnham; 3, Westchester Commandery; 4, New-York Grand Commandery.

First Arena Boxes—No. 3, Berkshire Commandery; 4, Columbian Commandery; 5, John Moller; 7, H. A. Wills; 9, E. F. Jenkins; 11, William H. Boyer and R. L. Gibbs; 13, Frederick E. Barnes; 14, S. F. McBride; 15, Frederick K. Van Court; 16, C. W. Hubbell; 17, Jacques Ballin; 18, William Sulzer; 19, C. B. Pearse and C. D. Newton; 20, Belden J. Rogers; 21, Damascus Commandery; 22, S. R. Bradburn; 23, J. Kennedy; 24, Max Cook; 25, William Searle; 26, George H. Kohler; 27, John W. Sisson; 28, H. C. Piercy; 29, York Commandery; 30, F. A. Williams; 31, C. A. Hodgeman; 32, D. G. Yuengling; 33, G. R. Crawford; 34, W. W. Farmer; 35, G. B. Briggs; 36, Mrs. Cornwell; 37, James A. Kent; 38, Capt. J. J. Brogan; 39, St. Elmo Commandery; 40, P. A. J. Russell; 41, James W. Bowden; 42, C. B. Barker; 43, W. P. Fitch; 44, George W. English; 45, Wallace A. Downs; 46, W. Braman and G. Hennig; 47, Constantine Commandery; 48, George F. Lawrie; 49, Charles Greef; 50, O. D. Person; 51, W. F. Hutchinson; 52, J. F. Baldwin; 53, Morton Commandery; 54, C. H. Cummings; 55, J. E. Clarke; 56, Madison Square Garden Company; 57, M. R. Crow; 59, M. R. Crow; 61, Arthur Webster; 64, Moscow Temple.

Second Arena Boxes—89, George Kessler; 90, H. Wales Lines; 91, Henry D. McCord; 92, Mrs. George Chatterton; 93, Loftus Love and R. G. Larason; 94, John W. Mix; 95, William Osborn; 97, H. H. Brockway; 98, Joseph S. Stokes; 99, A. H. Woods; 100, Frederick De Bary; 101, Daniel Putney; 102, Col. S. M Saunders; 103, Frank W. Goodwin; 105, Edmund Dodge.

First Tier of Boxes—3, Mrs. A. Williams; 4, W. H. Chapman and D. R. Willis; 5, W. V. Reynolds; 6, George W. Bercham; 7, A. G. Shaw; 8, Miss Macavoy; 9, Mrs. Yard; 10, W. C. Muscheinham; 11, E. A. Miller; 12, G. T. Coppins; 13, E. Krag; 14, W. F. Ranney; 15, W. H. Brodie; 16, George W. Hart; 17, W. H. Brodie; 19, T. S. Cochrane, Jr; 21, J. W. Ferrier.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following members: Eminent Sir Stewart R. Bradburn, Chairman; Sir Saram R. Ellison, Vice Chairman; Sir Robert G. Larason, Treasurer; Sir Charles S. Champlin, Secretary.

The members of the Reception Committee were:

Chairman—Eminent Sir Wallace A. Downs,. Aids—Sir Frank W. Goodwin, Sir Charles D. Newton, Sir Horace H. Brockway, and Sir Frederick E. Barnes. Vice Chairmen—Eminent Sirs A. Colo Velonl, John F. Baldwin, George Van Vleet, George W. Skellen, Thomas B. Rand, Eugene S. Eunson, and Henry D. McCord, and Right Eminent Sirs James W. Bowden, John M. Layman, Charles E. Lansing, Stewart R. Bradburn, George F. Lawrie, and Charles H. Cummings.

First Squad—Sir George W. English, Chairman; Sir Josiah A. Westervelt, Vice Chairman; Sirs Frederick A. Burnham, John Jay Brogan, Edward B. Harper, William H. Francis, William R. Carr, A. Lester Heyer, Stephen D. Affleck, Robert C. Brown, Theodore Graeven, George E. Goodward, William H. Boyer, William H. Gedney, John F. Collins, George F. Ockershausen, Charles F. Burger, and William Johnston.

Second Squad—Sir George W. White, Jr., Chairman; Sir Charles G. Braxmar, Vice Chairman; Sirs George L. Montague, Edward A. Coffin, Robert Bonynge, John H. Johnston, Frederick P. Morris, Alexander McClelland, Malcolm C. Godfrey Patterson, James Macbeth, Alexander S. Williams, Julius W. Krafft, Richard L. Gibbs, James R. Palmer, Horace S. Woodbury, Charles Milne, Charles W. Darling, and Orville J. Wilson.

Third Squad.—Sir William T. Goundie, Chairman; Sir Belden J. Rogers, Vice Chairman; Sirs Cyrus Edson, Christopher Y. Wemple, Carl E. Dufft, Tunis H. Patterson, William M. Reynolds, Joseph B. Eakins, Thomas B. Underhill, George H. Rich, James W. Pringle, Alonzo A. Renton, William Sulzer, Charles Plowright, Joseph H. Simpson, and William F. Browne.

Fourth Squad.—Sir James A. Rich, Chairman; Sir Jacques Ballin, Vice Chairman; Sirs Adolph C. Wenzel, Mitchell Hallidaw, Isaiah Paxson, John F. Freese, William P. Fitch, Moses R. Crow, William H. Seaich, William P. Hall, Gustave A. P. Hennig, De Lancy Catrer, John L. Leib, Samuel D. Hubbard, Albert J. Holden, and Peter Quinn.

On the Floor Committee were the following members:

Chairman—Sir Saram R. Ellison; Vice Chairman—Sir Elmer A. Miller.

First Squad.—Sirs Francis H. Wall and J. Frank Hitchkock. Aides Sirs J. Fred Acker, Edmund Stevens, George S. Brown, Arthur Finlay, Hosea Higgins, Albert W. Smith, Harry D. Bristol, Charles W. Cook, David W. Cochran, John H. Dye, John W. Crawford, Fred P. Waters, Charles P. Cocks, Fred M. Randell, and George Michel.

Second Squad—Sirs William F. Mitchell and Arthur Brogan; Aids—Sirs Harry P. C. Johnston. George M. Still, Charles B. Barker, Frank T. Randell, Jacob E. Clark, Theodore A. H. Weinz, Robert H. McNall, William E. Haff, Henry A. King, William F. Newman, Thomas J. McKenna, Henry C. Harney, F. W. Kinsman, Jr., Henry G. Leask, and William Rea Brounk.

Third Squad—Sirs George W. Prodgert and George H. A. Kohler; Aids—Sirs John H. Anderson, W. W. Farmer, Joel S. Mason, George S. Armstrong, Robert H. McNall, Robert P. Jarman, William H. Brodle, Edward F. Slayback, Philip S. Mosher, Henry F. Larrabee, Charles J. Crowley, Walter W. Scott. George S. Armstrong, and Robert A. Craig.

Fourth Squad—Sirs Adolph E. Bossé and Alexander Scott Williams; Aids—Sirs Maynard C. Eyre, Jesse L. Hopkins, John H. Black, Elbert M. Wiley, William Braman, William R. Eddy, Joseph C. Sheaff, James I. Tennant, Robert Wood, C. Albert Weatherby, Charles E. W. Chambers, Charles F. Scott, Edmund Dodge, and Edward P. Lyman.

Other committees were as follows:

Press—Sir John C. Klein, Chairman; Sirs P. A. J. Russell, James C. Summers, Charles S. Champlin, William Sulzer, and John B. Liddle.

House—Sir John H. Woods, Chairman; Sir Joseph H. Barker, Vice Chairman; Sirs John Betts, Edward Moor, Jr., Louis Koelsch, Nathan Ballard, Orrin D. Person, Julius W. Leonard, Beekman T. Burnham, William C. Locherty, John Boland, Daniel R. Wood, Francis T. Baker, Charles Cumming, Francis A. L. Williams, Harry M. Nichols, Edgar B. Banks, Edgar L. Brown, Charles F. Fagan, John Selfridge, James B. Ferris, E. H. Cook, Henry Hannah, John Maguire, Rasmus Krag, George Carragan, Robert McDowell, and David S. Skinner.

Quartermaster's—Sir Charles B. Pearse, Chairman; Sirs Robert G. Larson, Charles F. Wildey, Eugene Hauck, and Antonio C. Mazzetti.

Detail for Special Duty—Eminent Sir Stewart R. Bradburn, to escort New-York Grand Commandery; Eminent Sir George F. Lawrie, to escort other grand officers; Eminent Sir Eugene S. Eunson, to escort Present and Past Commanders of sister commanderies.

The officers of the commandery are:

Commander—Eminent Sir Wallace A. Downs; Generalissimo—Sir Frank W. Goodwin; Captain General—Sir Charles D. Newton; Excellent Prelate—Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin; Assistant Prelates—Sirs William N. Dunnell, S. T. D., and Fields Hermance; Senior Warden—Sir Jacques Ballin; Junior Warden—Sir George W. Prodgers; Treasurer—Sir James A. Rich; Recorder—Sir Charles S. Champlin; Standard Bearer—Sir F. Winslow Tuttle; Sword Bearer—Sir Edmund Stevens; Warder—Sir William MyronReynolds.

Captain of Guard—George K. Wallace; Third Guards—Sirs John W. Crawford, Arthur Brogan, and John F. Freese; Second Guards—Sirs Rasmus Krag, John Maguire, and William H. Brodle; First Guards—Sirs Henry A. King, Elbert M. Wiley, and William R. Eddy.

Judge Advocate—Eminent Sir Alfred Taylor; Assistant Judge Advocate—Eminent Sir Charles E. Lansing; Surgeon—Sir Saram R. Ellilson; Inspector—Eminent Sir Stewart R. Bradburn; Armorer—Sir John Betts. Historians—Sirs P. A. J. Russell, John C. Klein, and James C. Summers; Quartermasters—Sirs Charles B. Pearse and Robert G. Larason; Instructors—Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin, Sirs Frank W. Goodwin, and Charles D. Newton; Musical Director—Sir F. J. Barrett; Sentinel—Sir John H. Clark.

GOWNS SEEN IN THE BOXES.

Many Beautiful Costumes Worn by the Women Guests.

Many beautiful gowns were seen in the boxes, as well as in other parts of the Garden.

Mrs. John W. Ferrier wore a black and white moire silk gown, with valenciennes lace, and violets.

Mrs. J. Niven-Hegeman was in a black moire silk, duchesse lace, and carried tea roses.

Mrs. E. Fellows Jenkins wore a white moire antique gown and pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. William J. Merrill wore a gown of pink duchesse satin, with point lace trimming. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. H. G. Clunn's gown was of black lace, with jet embroidery. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. J. M. Gardner wore a black moire silk gown, with duchesse lace and jet embroidery.

Mrs. George McGown was in a lavender satin gown, with point lace and pearl embroidery.

Mrs. Z. S. Crooker was in white satin and cerise velvet. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. C. W. Hubbell was in black brocade and pink chiffon, with duchesse lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. J. C. Loudon was in lavender satin and velvet. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. E. E. Wheeler wore a white figured silk, green velvet and chiffon gown. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. George E. W. Stivers was in black satin and point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Belden J. Rogers was in pink satin, with pearl and feather embroidery.

Mrs. Belle Rogers wore a pink satin and chiffon gown.

Mrs. Hiram Becker was in black satin and chiffon.

Mrs. Stewart R. Bradburn was in black chiffon, trimmed with violets.

Mrs. W. H. Leaich wore a Nile green satin gown, with white satin trimmings.

Mrs. J. Weeks Cornwell wore yellow satin, with point lace.

Mrs. W. R. Browne was in rose satin and chiffon.

Mrs. Millard Gilmore Cornwell wore a turquoise blue moire silk gown, with duchesse lace.

Mrs. Wallace A. Downs wore yellow brocade silk skirt, blue chiffon waist, trimmed with yellow velvet and point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. W. L. Franklin was in black and white silk, handsomely trimmed in cocoa red velvet.

Mrs. A. W. Teele wore black moire and yellow brocade satin, trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Carey F. Simmons was in magnolia-colored satin, trimmed with point duchesse lace.

Mrs. W. A. Hearn was in black moire with black lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. N. P. Matthews of Brooklyn wore a black moire gown, with black silk and black chiffon waist.

Miss Mamie Bell of Irvington, N. Y., was in lemon-colored velvet and white crepe.

Mrs. J. S. Cameron was in a lavender silk gown, white lace, and diamonds.

Miss Madge Elliott was in white silk and white lace.

Mrs. William H. Chindry was in white faille and striped tulle.

Miss J. Andruss was in a white silk gown, white lace, and silver embroidery.

Mrs. Charles Andruss was in black silk, black lace, and jet.

Mrs. E. Lowenstein was in pink silk, white lace, dark-green velvet, and violets.

Mrs. W. S. Miner was in a quaint yellow striped silk gown, with pearl trimmings.

Miss A. Schoonmaker was in white silk, white lace, and pink chiffon.

Miss Emma Murphy was in a pretty green and white striped gown, with bodice of pale green satin and chiffon.

Miss Adelaide Murphy was in a pretty gown of white striped silk, white satin, and chiffon bodice and violets.

OLD GLORY ONLY ON STATE BUILDINGS

Jersey Assemblymen Pass the Bill Unanimously.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—In the House this morning a resolution by Mr. Storrs, extending the privileges of the floor to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose annual encampment has just been begun in this city, was adopted. After a brief recess, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole to receive a delegation of the veterans. Col. Olcott of Essex was called to the chair, and Post Department Commander Cole of Jersey City, in behalf of the old soldiers, thanked the members of the House for their courtesy.

House Bill No. 114, forbidding the display of any flag other than the Stars and Stripes upon public buildings, was championed on third reading by Mr. Olcott. The bill was passed by a unanimous vote. The result was greeted with applause.

The House also passed the bill requiring all executions to take place at the State Prison.

Hudson County Lawyers Dine.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Hudson County Bar Association enjoyed its annual dinner at the Hotel Washington this evening. J. Flavel McGee presided.

Vice Chancellor John H. Emery responded to the toast, "Respectfully Advised;" R. V. Lindabury to "The Advocate Up to Date"; Albert C. Wall to "Periodic Enthusiasms"; Chancellor McGill to "Fees and Costs," and Judge Garrison to "Let the Writ Issue."

Recorder John W. Goff was down to respond to the sentiment, "When it goeth well with the righteous, the city rejoiceth, and when the wicked perish there is shouting," but Chairman Crouse of the Committee of Arrangements this afternoon received a letter from Mr. Goff saying that he could not possibly attend.

FLAMES 225 FEET IN AIR

A Spectacular Blaze in the Beekman Street Shot Tower.

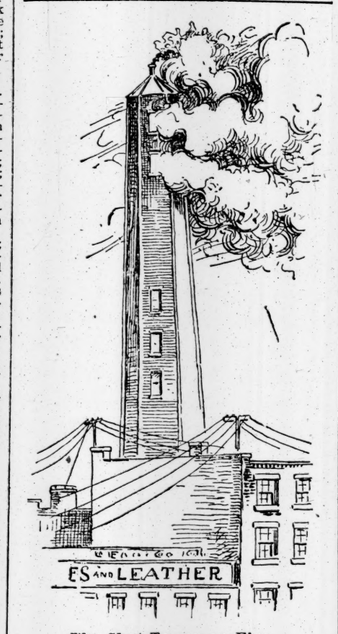
ONE MAN WAS SEVERELY BURNED

Caught Between Fire Above and Below, Erickson Made a Dash for Life—Burned by Blazing Oil.

One of the most picturesque fires that have been witnessed in this city of recent years occurred yesterday afternoon when the shot tower in Beekman Street blazed away for a couple of hours like a mammoth Roman candle.

Fred Erickson, forty-three years old, living with his wife and two children at 18 Green Lane, Brooklyn, employed in the tower as a laborer, was badly burned on the face, head, and hands by blazing oil. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The tower, which is used by Tatham & Brothers of 82 Beekman Street, is 225 feet



The Shot Tower on Fire.

high, and is divided into eighteen stories. It is octagonal in shape, constructed on the interior of steel and iron, and on the exterior of brick. Since its erection, in 1858, it has been a landmark in the lower part of the city.

Two men were in charge of the operations in the shot tower yesterday. Frank M. Foye, a bullet maker, was in charge, and had as his assistant Erickson, a laborer.

Foye left Erickson on the fifteenth floor at 4 o'clock, when the work of making shot was suspended for the day, and descended to the top story of the building used as a warehouse by Messrs. Tatham & Brothers. After Foye descended the circular stairway Erickson went up to the top floor. He says that as he reached the head of the topmost stairway he saw that the tower was on fire, and at the same moment a sheet of flame shot up to the top of the tower. Flames checked his descent by the stairway, and he went to a window. He calculated the distance he would have to jump to the roof of the main building, and drew back appalled. To leap meant instant death.

He chose the alternative of rushing through the flames that were roaring through the upper portion of the tower as if confined in a chimney. He simply jumped the entire flight of stairs, and, fortunately, made the next landing without breaking any bones.

At this moment, so Erickson told a reporter for The New-York Times, a patent stove, fed by fuel oil, in which is melted the lead from which the bullets are made, exploded.

"My head, face, and hands were spattered by the burning oil," said Erickson. "My clothing caught fire, and the force of the explosion was sufficient to blow me down another flight of steps."

Here he was rescued by Superintendent Foye and other workmen, who extinguished his burning clothing and carried him down ten flights of stairs, and an ambulance surgeon, who had been summoned, temporarily dressed his injuries.

In the meantime two alarms had been turned in, bringing out a large force of firemen. Owing to the great height of the tower, and the fact that the fire was confined to the upper stories, the firemen were greatly hampered. Lines of hose were carried to the roofs of adjacent buildings, and futile attempts were made to reach the conflagration from these vantage points.

When at last it was found possible to elevate a stream so that it reached one of the points from which issued the flames, the mingling of water and molten lead caused an explosion that blew out almost all the remaining windows, and scattered firebrands in all directions. The crowds that had gathered in Beekman and Gold Streets to watch the blaze ran in all directions, fearful that the tower was about to fall.

The firemen finally decided to fight the fire from the interior of the tower, and ascended the many flights of circular stairs, dragging with them a line of hose that had to be lengthened at every landing. When the landing beneath that on which the fire was raging was reached, a stream of water was thrown on the flames. At 5 o'clock the fire was under control, and an hour later had been completely extinguished.

The damage to the tower will amount to several thousand dollars, not covered by insurance. The fire did not burn through the tower, except in one or two places, and after it was extinguished the only evidence visible to show a blaze had occurred so high in the air was the blackened paint, which originally had been yellow.

BRAVE EDWARD MURRAY'S DEATH

Run Down by a Cable Car While Trying to Warn His Companions.

Edward Murray, a foreman in charge of a gang of men who were repairing the conduits of the Broadway cable road, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a cable car, in Broadway, near Thirty-sixth Street. Five men were in the conduit at that point, when Car No. 188, in charge of gripman William Valz, came along on the down track.

Murray ran to a manhole, and, lying directly across the rails, shouted to the men below to look out for themselves. He waved his hand at the gripman, who applied the brakes, but the track was so slippery that the car's speed was not slackened, and, before Murray could escape, the car was upon him, and he was terribly crushed. Murray's body was dragged about twenty feet. When extricated from under the car Murray was still alive, but he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Murray was employed by John D. Crimmins, who promptly made arrangements for taking care of the body, which was sent by his direction to Murray's home, 255 West Forty-ninth Street, where he lived with a sister. The gripman was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station.

The Morse Building Mortgaged.

A deed of conveyance, in which Sidney E. Morse gives Nathaniel Niles a half interest in the Morse Building, on the northwest corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, was filed yesterday.

The transfer was made for a nominal consideration and the assumption by Mr. Niles of a mortgage of $159,311.

A mortgage given by Mr. Niles and his wife, Annie E. Niles, to the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $575,000, on the building, was also filed. It is for a period of five years at 5 per cent. per annum.

NEW ERA IN MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

No more of the unpleasant, unrefined, and undignified over the head process. No more getting into or climbing out of or fighting your way through a shirt. Tripler's **"Quickputon"** shirt obviates all the above. Once worn a friend for life.

Buttoned all the way down the front. Slips on and off like a coat. Convenient, comfortable, and elegant; cuffs attached. Different length sleeves. Perfect fitting. **For sale only by the maker.**

Geo. Bradford Tripler,

Nassau St., Cor. Ann, Bennett Buildi ng.) 36 Park Row, N. Y., (Potter Building.)

OLIVER SUMNER TEALL SCORED

James G. Blaine Club Denounces the Cooper Union Meeting and Condemns Mr. Teall.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Second Assembly District, of which Joseph Levenson is the President, adopted resolutions Wednesday night taking Oliver Sumner Teall to task. The resolutions, among other things, say:

Whereas, During the last ten days Mr. Oliver Teall has been advertising a meeting to be held to-night at the Cooper Union, such meeting to be considered a protest against Mayor Strong's administration, as well as in opposition to Dr. Parkhurst and the reformers of the Good Government Clubs and Committee of Seventy, whose splendid work last year was one of the great causes of last Fall's sweeping Republican victory; and,

Whereas, Mr. Teall has been advertising such meeting as held under the auspices of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District, he having the call for it signed by four or five alleged Republicans residents of the district; and,

Whereas, Among these four signers, one is well known in the district as a Democrat, who holds a Federal position, while another is, like Mr. Teall himself, not even a resident in the district; and,

Whereas, This much-advertised and ridiculous meeting is a reproach to the Republicans of the Second District, who have until now remained silent; be it

Resolved, By the James G. Blaine Club of the Second Assembly District to denounce such meeting as an insult to the best citizens of our district and our city, as one held without the consent, authority, or sufferance of the members of the Republican Party of the district; the men signing the call representing not even a corporal's guard of the Republicans of the district.

Resolved, That we condemn Mr. Oliver Sumner Teall for even assuming to represent the Second District, he never having been a resident of it, and even now being a complete stranger to the vast majority of the voters of the district, and that we ask him that, whatever he may do in the future, he do not as a Second District man, but as a resident of the Eleventh Assembly District, where he belongs and where we sincerely trust he will remain. Be it further

Resolved, That we heartily approve Mayor William L. Strong in all that he has done and said, and that we thank him for the admirable appointments he has made in George E. Waring as Street Cleaning Commissioner, whose advent to office has had a most beneficial effect in our tenement-house district—an appointment which we feel justified in believing to be a fair sample of all his future appointments.

Among other matters that came up at the meeting was the recent Brookfield fight in the County Committee. This resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, while we accept the verdict as that of the majority, and therefore one to be observed, we do not hesitate to say that the defeat of Mr. Brookfield is a sign of triumph of the set of old discredited leaders, whose rest from power was the chief idea of the reorganizing of the Committee of Thirty.

FOUR HELD FOR ALLEGED CRIMES

Two Accused of Grand Larceny, One of Forgery, the Other of Stealing $10.

Daniel E. Parmenter of 307 Columbus Avenue, acting for J. B. Melville, a loan agent of 30 East Fourteenth Street, and Herbert H. Muxlow, proprietor of a storage warehouse at 1,287 Third Avenue, were committed for examination next Tuesday by Justice Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. The bail is $500 in each case.

The complainants were Mrs. Van of 50 East Seventy-seventh Street and Mrs. Roberts of 458 West Twenty-fifth Street. They say they had borrowed money of Melville, and, getting in arrears in their payments of the principal and exorbitant interest charged, the chattel mortgages they gave were foreclosed, although Mrs. Roberts claimed to have settled arrearages before the foreclosure. Mrs. Roberts alleged that Parmenter had not only taken the furniture named in the mortgage, but a piano that was not included.

Frederick Walton, thirty years old, of 227 West Forty-sixth Street, was committed in $1,000 bail by Police Justice Deuel to answer to a charge of forgery. The complainant was John J. Perkins, a sewing machine dealer, of 271 Eighth Avenue. He said Walton called at his office last Friday and presented a check for $8.75, made out to Robert Gordon & Sons, coal dealers, Forty-sixth Street and North River, on the Fifth Avenue National Bank, and signed by J. Davidson, and wanted the cash on it.

Walton, he says, received part of the money and indorsed the check with the name of Gordon Brothers. Mr. Perkins sent the check to Gordon Brothers' office, and learned that it had been stolen.

John A. Edmondson, a collector of 232 East Twelfth Street, was arrested in his office in the Bennett Building yesterday, on a charge of the larceny of $10 from Maxwell & Bennoit, who carry on a collection agency at 51 Chambers Street. While the specific charge against Edmondson is only for obtaining $10 from the firm, other charges will be made against him, the members of the firm say, which will aggregate about $1,000. He had gone to the collection agency and, as alleged, represented that he had accounts to collect for large and reputable business firms in this city, and on these representations they say that they advanced him commissions. He was held in $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mount Carmel, Penn., Feb. 7.—Fire destroyed five store buildings, causing a loss of nearly $50,000. The losses are divided as follows: D. D. Bolich, shoes; loss, $20,000; insurance, $7,000; H. Goldschmidt, clothing; loss, $9,000; insurance, $3,000; T. C. Minagh, dry goods; loss, $2,000; insurance, $500; Jennie Smith, millinery; loss, $2,000; insurance, $500; Frank Shoneck, cigars and confectionery; loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,500. Other individual losses range from $300 to $1,000.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 7.—Fire destroyed a three-story building on Water Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets. Easton's saloon, Petersheim's drug store, and George Lennert's wholesale tobacco factory and store were also burned; loss, $100,000.

Indianapolis, Feb. 7.—The Denison Hotel was damaged $100,000 by fire to-day. Frank Nutter, a fireman, was probably fatally injured by a falling cornice. W. H. Henley, a guest of the hotel, in whose room the fire originated, may die from the effects of inhaling smoke.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 7.—Fire at the Novitiate of the Oblate Fathers at Tewkesbury this afternoon destroyed all the buildings except the gymnasium and the pavilion. The loss will be between $15,000 and $20,000. The insurance is $18,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The Miami branch of the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse burned this morning, with 1,200 or 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco. The loss will probably exceed $100,000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—The steam tug Matt Rowe, which is being repaired here, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire. It belongs to A. J. Beardsley & Son of this city.

Johnstown, Penn., Feb. 7.—The Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire to-day.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The still house at the Procter & Gamble soap works, Ivorydale, was damaged $5,000 by fire to-day.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 7.—Beethoven College burned this morning. The loss is $50,000 and insurance $19,000.

RATHER STRAINED OFFICIAL RELATIONS

Elizabeth's Mayor Severely Criticises the Local Excise Board.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 7.—Mayor Rankin tonight sent a communication to the Excise Board in reply to its criticism of himself and the Chief of Police for allowing saloons to be open on Sunday.

The Mayor charges the board with being directly responsible for the large number of saloons—209, or 1 to every 191 inhabitants—in Elizabeth, and furthermore charges the board with not having used the remedies in its power to prevent violations of the excise law.

The Mayor says that by the records at Police Headquarters the members of the board never made a complaint there of violations of the law or sought to have offenders brought to justice in the Police Court, nor availed themselves of the chance to go before the Grand Jury to present their grievances; and finally, that by their official actions they have discouraged police officials from making compiaints to the Excise Board of violations of the excise law.

The Mayor, in conclusion, says the number of saloons should be materially reduced, and that this can be easily done by the board refusing to grant any new licenses or renew those where the applicants are known to be habitual violators of the excise law.

His Honor, as a parting shot to the board, says: "Moreover, you know that keepers of saloons are now violating the law. Try and persuade three of your members to do their sworn duty and vote for a revocation of such licenses."

KNOCKED DOWN BY A WILD STEER

Capt. Bentley Viewed Its Remains with Satisfaction.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—Capt. R. V. P. Bentley of the cattleboat Newark was attacked last night by a wild steer at the Central Stock Yards. The animal had been placed on the Newark for shipment on the White Star freight steamer Bovic, but refused to go on board. Capt. Bentley was obliged to take it back to the stock yards.

When the guard rail was taken down and the gangplank run out, the steer made a rush for the yards. It was deftly thrown by a yardman, and his assistants were about to tie the animal's legs when it broke away.

Capt. Bentley's feet became entangled in the ropes. The infuriated animal made a dash at him, but he jumped aside.

The steer turned and knocked him down. As he rose he was knocked down a second and then a third time, the animal for some reason making no attempt to gore or toss him.

Then the steer became entangled in the rope and fell on its side. A yardman killed it by a blow on the head with an axe.

Capt. Bentley was uninjured, but his nerves were so unstrung that he was sent to his home in a carriage.

He was all right to-day. The steer had been dressed, quartered, and hung. Capt. Bentley walked down to the abattoir to look at the various sections. He said that the sight gave him much satisfaction.

NEW JERSEY WAR VETERANS IN CAMP

Capt. Stahl and Henry S. White Candidates for State Commander.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—The annual encampment of the New-Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic opened to-day at the Masonic Temple. The principal matter of interest which will come before the veterans is the election of a Department Commander for the ensuing year.

There are two prominent candiates for the honor—Capt. F. C. Stahl of Aaron Wilkes Post of this city, and ex-United States District Attorney Henry S. White, who is now Judge Advocate of the Grand Army.

The routine business, such as the receiving of the officers' reports and the appointment of committees, was transacted to-day. An open campfire was held this evening.

Thomas S. Lawlor of Rockford, Ill., National Commander, accompanied by his staff, will be present to-morrow. Mr. Lawlor will deliver an address.

One of the questions which the encampment will have to consider this year will be in relation to the kind of United States histories which should be taught in the public schools so far as the works relate to the late civil war.

Opposed to Annexation.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Belleville Township Committee has decided to oppose the proposed annexation of Silver Lake to Newark. It has appointed Messrs. Percy Jackson and A. H. Osborne to go to Trenton and look after the interest of Belleville in the matter. Silver Lake is a part of Belleville and there are some manufacturers in the town who object to annexation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—56 Avenue A; Henry Agne, dry goods store; damage, $300.

3:10 A. M.—1,543 Second Avenue; rubbish in cellar; damage slight.

3:25 A. M.—156 East Forty-second Street; John O'Neil, dwelling; damage, $50.

6:20 A. M.—407 East Fourth Street; James Fagan's stable; damage slight.

7:50 A. M.—232 Lexington Av; chimney; no damage.

9:25 A. M.—169 First Avenue; Joseph Rody's carpenter's shop; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—9 Bridge Arch, storage house of R. J. Brownell; damage, $1,000.

1:50 P. M.—122 East Thirty-sixth Street; C. R. Knevals; dwelling; damage, $200.

4:10 P. M.—82 Beekman Street; Paphan Brothers; damage, $2,500.

4:50 P. M.—13 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Mrs. D. Sprobel; no damage.

5 P. M.—306 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Matthew Derpert; damage, $300.

5:05 P. M.—122 East Twenty-third Street; Joseph Braumeth; damage, $100.

5:10 P. M.—40 and 42 Gold Street; Hawley Box Company; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—108 East Seventy-first Street; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—1,546 Second Avenue; Bernard Reilly; damage, $20.

6:35 P. M.—172 West Street; James McKay; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—270 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Jacob Schneider; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—125 East Fourth Street; Sciner; damage, $500.

7:48 P. M.—227 East Fourteenth Street; Henry Wilson; damage, $100.

7:50 P. M.—353 Bowery; Walkemberg's saloon; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—245 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Charles P. Bridizel; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS

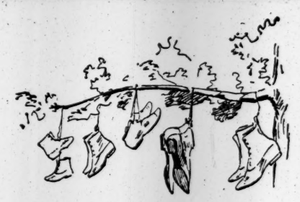
—The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland of Philadelphia is at the Hotel Savoy.

—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany is at the Park Avenue Hotel.

—United States District Judge Moses Hallett of Colorado is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland and Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

—Quartermaster General W. S. C. Wiley of Governor Morton's staff and Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha are at the Gilsey House.



The difference between our three-dollar shoes and the average three-dollar shoes is: ours are worth three dollars.

We sell 'em for $2.50.

$4—a little finer.

$5—finer yet.

$5—patent leather; first-rate.

Shoe-store: a place where shoes are sold.

Good shoe-store: place where good shoes are sold and the same good shoes are found year after year.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Columbia College Theatricals.—The sophomore class of Columbia College will play the farce comedy "Our Boys Up to Date" at Lyceum Hall, Morristown, N. J., on the evening of Feb. 13, and at Lakewood, N. J., on the evening of Feb. 15. The class will be assisted by the Banjo Club. The cast is as follows:

Sir Geoffrey Champneys.. Ellery Oswald Anderson
Talbot Champneys.....Putnam A. Bates
Perkyn M. Hogboom....Joseph Lee Fearing
Charles M. Hogboom.....Harold Stern
Violet Melrose.....Douglas Zabriskie Doty
Mary Melrose.....Ralph Garrigue Wright
Clarissa Champneys.. Fitz-Henry Foye Tucker
Belinda.....William Joseph Clark

The class presented the same play at the Berkeley Lyceum last December with great success. Putnam A. Bates of the School of Mines is the manager. The object of the entertainment is the liquidation of the class debt incurred last June at New-London, Conn. Following is a list of the women who have already consented to act as patronesses of the Morristown performance: Mrs. Egerton Brown, Mrs. James F. Cox, Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, Mrs. Murray Day, Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss Howland, Mrs. Henry Hoy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Charlton Lewis, Mrs. Roscoe Lyons, Mrs. Stephen E. Nash, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. D. Oakey, Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Mrs. James Randolph, Mrs. W. T. Sanger, Mrs. William H. Shelton, Mrs. Byron Sherman, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Charles Siedler, Mrs. Henry A. Taylor, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Turnbull, Mrs. Robert Turnbull, Mrs. Albert Vernam, Mrs. William Watts, Mrs. Samuel Winship, and Mrs. Frederic Wood.

—Mr. Sonnekalb's Musicale.—The musicale given by Franklin Sonnekalb at Sherry's yesterday morning was quite as delightful as its predecessors. Despite the inclement weather, there was a large attendance. The Meigs Sisters Quartet gave Brodsky's "Tryst"

Friday
Feb. 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FRESH FROM WAR SCENES

Artist and Correspondent Frederick Villiers in This City.

"ON TO PEKIN!" THE JAPANESE CRY

The Mask Fell, Revealing the Barbarian, at Port Arthur—Russia and England May Fight.

A sturdy Englishman, showing little of the wear and tear of a voyage across the Pacific and an overland journey from San Francisco, arrived at the Players' Club yesterday morning and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by a group of English actors and professional men in the smoking room. He was Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, just returned from the front in the war between Japan and China.

Everybody wanted to ask him about the massacre at Port Arthur. They all expressed their wonder at his being here at all while the war was still going on, and put the question plump and straight whether he thought the Japanese seriously thought of continuing the war until they had captured Pekin. A few moments after his arrival Mr. Villiers discussed all these matters with a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I am here," he said, "partly for a rest and partly because I intend to lecture about some of the incidents in the China-Japan war that it has not been possible to give in detail in my letters or cables to The London Standard.

"Let me correct the impression at the outset that the correspondents retired from Port Arthur because they were horrified at the revolting details of the massacre. A man who goes to the wars expects to see shocking sights. But after publishing the story of the Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur I concluded that it would be advisable to leave the country for awhile until the anger of the people who wanted to hide the truth had blown over.

"I am not speaking now of the Government officers particularly. We thoroughly believed that we should be treated well by them no matter what we had written. I refer to some of the soldiers—barbarians, if you like—who are so carried away by their fanaticism that they would take a human life without thinking twice about it, and then stand up and be shot in punishment for the crime. No nation likes to have unpleasant truths told about it.

"The Japanese behaved all right up to Port Arthur. Their soldiers did nothing inconsistent with modern warfare until then. But the mask fell off there and revealed the barbarian. How much better it would have been for the Japanese Government to have shown its absolute disapproval of these atrocities by putting to death a couple of hundred of the principal offenders and forever disgracing some of the chief officers.

"They could then have said to the civilized world: 'Yes, this sad thing happened. Our soldiers permitted themselves to be carried away by their enthusiasm in triumph over a bitter enemy, and we are sorry for it. So far as we could we have summarily punished the men responsible for and the officers who participated in the outrage.' Then everybody would have said, 'Oh, well, it was an unfortunate thing, but it might have happened in almost any war, and the Japanese Government has done all that it could under the circumstances.'

"But, by not taking this course, the Government has certainly placed itself in a very peculiar position. It is useless for its representatives here and in England to deny facts. It was a rule among correspondents at the seene of action to verify everything by two or more witnesses. Americans over there, doing duty in the diplomatic service and in the army and navy, know that the correspondents kept within the limits of the truth. But for obvious reasons they are not going to rush into print.

"The argument of people who are trying to discredit the stories of the Port Arthur atrocities, simply because agents in the diplomatic service and officers of the army and navy stationed there as spectators have not seen fit to publish their experiences, is no argument at all. They have doubtless all reported to their superior officers in their own way. But they all know the facts. I can assure you of that."

No one is better qualified than Mr. Villiers to make Americans familiar with all that has been going on in China since the Japanese began to march into their territory. When he predicts, as he does, that the Japs will never be satisfied until they have stormed and taken Pekin it is the prediction of a man worth listening to.

Mr. Villiers is a thorough cosmopolitan. He has not only traveled but he has lived in almost all parts of the universe. He is as much at home in Shanghai as in Sheffield or Saratoga. Forty years ago, when Mr. Villiers was a lad in London, he studied art, with a view to drawing pictures for the illustrated weekly papers. He has succeeded beyond all expectations that he entertained at that time.

His first really remarkable work in this direction was done when The London Graphic sent him to the Servian campaign in 1870. He was with the armies of the Timok, Drina, Eber, and with Tchernaieff on the Morava. For his services in this campaign he received a war medal. He traveled extensively in Bulgaria, examined the Turkish army, recrossed the Servian lines, and returned with the Turkish troops to Constantinople.

He was ordered to Russia the same year, and drew pictures of the famous mobilization of the Russian troops in Bessarabia. The day on which war was declared between Turkey and Russia he started for Bucharest, and was present at all the principal engagements. When the armistice was declared he was the only English correspondent who accompanied the Russian Army into Constantinople.

He was in Stefano when the treaty of peace was signed in 1878. In this campaign he received the cross for the passage of the Danube, and the war medal. When the war in Afghanistan broke out, Mr. Villiers was sent to the scene of action, and remained there until the treaty of Gandamunk was signed. Then he was sent to Australia to attend the opening of the Sydney exhibition.

On his return journey he made his first visit to America, coming by way of San Francisco to this city. In June, 1882, when the news of the massacre in Alexandria reached England, Mr. Villiers was sent to the scene of action on the war ship Condor and was present at the bombardment.

He remained in Egypt until the banishment of Arabi and his confederates. The Khédive gave him another medal for meritorious service in this campaign. In 1883 he was sent to attend the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, for services there he received a medal and a badge. The following year he was sent to Suakin to join Gen. Graham, who had gone to avenge the defeat of Gen. Baker at the first battle of Teb. Later on he was with the Nile expedition for the relief of Khartoum.

Returning to England in 1885, Mr. Villiers was sent to do some work in Ireland in connection with the military manoeuvres there, but he was not called into active war service again until the next Servian-Bulgarian war broke out. When this was over he was hustled off to India to join Lord Dufferin on his journey up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay. Mr. Villiers's journey from Venice to Rangoon in one month was considered remarkable at that time. Later on he was sent to join the Greek army in Athens, during the blockade of the Greek ports.

He returned to the land of his birth in 1887, and had for the first time opportunity to lecture upon his interesting and exciting experiences during the previous decade. In 1889, at the invitation of the Governor General of Canada, he revisited America, and journeyed over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, stopping at all the principal towns and reservations in the remote West. This in brief is the life of the experienced correspondent, who has come to New-York to tell what is going on between Japan and China.

"It is a good opportunity for me to take a brief rest," said Mr. Villiers yesterday, "because the Japanese troops are likely to remain for a month or two at Manchuria before they begin their march to Pekin. It is almost impossible for them to do anything until Spring.

"The Winters there are even more severe than they are in New-York. The thermometer hovers around zero all the time. While the roads are in good condition for marching, it is absolutely impossible for the troops to camp in the open.

"Another difficulty, which appears to be almost unsurmountable, is the procuring of commissariat supplies. There is no way of getting food enough to supply the troops over the frozen roads. Besides, this is an unusually severe Winter in China. It is remarkable that severe Winters seem to be coincident with war. I remember that it was the same in the Franco-German campaign of 1871 and in the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877."

"Do you then look for a return of hostilities in the Spring?"

"If peace is not arranged in the meantime, either England or Russia will step in then and create a greater difficulty. England is convinced that her interests in the East are menaced by a continuance of the war. Russia looks upon this as a fitting opportunity to plant herself in one of the eastern ports of Corea. Therefore, a very big war, involving these two nations, may be the outcome. The other powers also may conclude that they have a right to have a finger in the great Oriental pie.

"Nothing but the severe Winter weather prevents the war from going right on now. The Japanese can afford to wait. They have such absolute command of the ports in the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee that they can prevent the Chinese from docking their larger men-of-war and preparing them for further action. They control both the great harbors.

"The Chinese can do nothing further in the way of sea fighting. We all know by this time what the Japanese can do on land. When the weather is propitious for them to advance there is nothing, so far as I can see, to check their march upon Pekin and another great victory."

"Are the Japanese people in favor of carrying on the war?"

"Yes, I believe they are. By the people I mean the opposition to the Government. The opposition feels that it has the full power of public sentiment with it. Just as with the French it was 'On to Berlin!' so with the Japanese it is 'On to Pekin!' The men in opposition to the Government are backed up by the people, and they, apparently, do not care what happens so long as they get into power. But I believe that the Government as it stands to-day wishes for peace.

"I think it very probable, however, that the people will prevail. The war fever is at its height. The great danger is that the people may force the Government to go in for some military venture that will result in disaster."

"When do you look for a renewal of hostilities?"

"Not before the end of March, or perhaps the middle of April. The weather will hardly permit it before then. The troops might begin to march in April easily enough, so far as the roads are concerned, but it is impossible to get enough food in pushcarts over the rough roads to feed the army."

"What about your plans for returning to the front?"

"I prefer not to speak of them just now. It is not unlikely, though, that I shall be on hand if there is any more fighting to be done."

TO GUARD THE SABBATH DAY

WOMAN'S NATIONAL ALLIANCE FORMED IN THIS CITY.

Appeal to the Legislature to Make No Laws Legalizing the Sale of Liquor on Sunday.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, an auxiliary of the American Sabbath Union, was organized yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Presbyterian Mission, 53 Fifth Avenue.

The purpose of the alliance is to try to prevent desecration of the Sabbath, and especially to protest against the legalizing of the liquor traffic on that day.

Among those who were present at the organization of the alliance yesterday were Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. W. C. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Mrs. J. M. Buckley, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. J. M. King, Mrs. J. F. Newman, Mrs. E. G. Andrews, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. James Tearance, and Miss Matilde Kay.

Mrs. W. C. Roberts was elected Chairman and Miss Kay Secretary of the meeting. Mrs. Dickinson led the members in a religious service. Mrs. Knowles read a constitution for the alliance which she had drafted. It was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles then read the following appeal addressed to the Legislature of the State:

"We represent the American Sabbath Union, a national society, whose only object is to preserve the American Sabbath as a day of rest and worship for all classes irrespective of creed or condition, and also the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance Auxiliary to the American Sabbath Union.

"We hold that the several States constituting this Nation should be firmly united in thwarting every effort in society that tends to break down the safeguards of the weekly rest day. These safeguards are both legal and moral.

"We hold that the proposition to invade the Sabbath now before you seriously concerns these safeguards, not only in New-York State, but in every other State of the Union. In view of this be assured, gentlemen, that the eyes of the whole country are upon you.

"We are commissioned by our societies to remind you of a serious obligation to the whole country, and to entreat you to consider that any action will encourage those who are now demanding not only the overthrow of one-half of Sunday, but also the entire day. We cannot be that you would lend your influence in bringing to pass such a disaster.

"We do not refer only to legalizing on Sunday the sale of liquor. We maintain that to legalize traffic of any sort, excepting works of necessity and mercy, is in direct violation of that established policy which is in harmony with our own national historic precedence; is in accordance with the best instincts of our people; is incorporated in our State and national legislation, and is a policy tested through all the years as especially advantageous to those who toil for daily subsistence.

"The problem thrust upon the nation, 'How shall the weekly rest day be preserved for the toiling masses?' should compel the careful consideration of every patriot and philanthropist. The Old World, through its millions of weary workers doomed to the servitude of seven days' toil in every week, is just now crying out unto us to solve that problem for them by the object lesson of the American Sunday. Their natures demand the seventh portion of time for repose. We in America, therefore, should resist every tendency toward the supplanting of this beneficent institution. No secular occupation on Sunday should be legalized. This is in the interests of labor.

"Gentlemen of the Legislature, we have not alluded to the sacred character of the day. Do not understand us that we regard this aspect as unimportant. Rather we would say that this added consideration appeals to you with all the power of a supreme motive. God reigns, and millions of His people in this land, loyal to their country and benevolent toward their fellow-creatures, would deplore the passage of any law by the Legislature of this State which tends to weaken the public conscience on the Lord's day. They know that whatever might be the gain to vendors of intoxicating liquors and other forms of Sunday traffic, irreparable injury to society, its youth, its homes, and its schools would follow.

"We entreat you to pause. But this is not enough. Tens of thousands of people in the Republic, order-loving men and women, entreat you. May we say it with reverence, the God of Truth above us, the giver of this great American heritage, entreats you. And let us remember that His laws cannot be broken with impunity. The people who violate divine law, somewhere, at some time, and in some way must meet the just penalty.

"We understand that certain bills are now before your honorable body proposing to legislate for the open saloon on Sunday. We cannot conceive of a more desperate violation of His law than to devote any hour of the Sabbath day to the sale of that which impoverishes the family, degrades the intellect, and corrupts the conscience. Every consideration of citizenship, of humanity, and of religion urges us to make our solemn protest against this grievous wrong to society. The Sabbath is one of the chief pillars of the Republic. It must not be destroyed."

Dr. Knowles's appeal was unanimously indorsed, and it will be sent to both branches of the Legislature.

Mrs. Knowles then read an address to the women of America, urging them to resist any attempt made to legalize Sabbath-breaking.

State Medical Society Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The State Medical Society concluded its session to-day. Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. William Maddren of Brooklyn was elected Vice President, Dr. F. C. Curtis of Albany Secretary, and Dr. Charles H. Porter of Albany Treasurer.

ALL OPPOSE THE BILL

Chamber of Commerce Acts on Mr. Lawson's Dock Measure.

EMPHATIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Application of Civil Service Rules to the Consular Service Favored — Need of a State Fire Marshal.

Much of the time at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was occupied in discussing the Lawson Dock bill. The Committee on Harbor and Shipping had reported resolutions opposing the bill. No dissent from the conclusions of the committee appeared, but various speakers, among them A. Foster Higgins, Gustav H. Schwab, and Charles Stewart Smith, amplified the objections offered by the committee to the bill.

Mr. Schwab was especially emphatic in denouncing the provision of the bill that piers be let at public auction. If this plan were put into effect it would drive away trade, he said, for the piers would be seized by speculators. He cited the sale at public auction of a lease of Pier 37, which the Dock Department had rated as worth $30,000 per year. Rental was bid up to $70,000, but the department voluntarily reduced it, as exorbitant, to $50,000.

Mr. Schwab also objected to the provision of the bill requiring one of the Dock Commissioners to be a dockbuilder. He said there were only five firms of dockbuilders in the city consisting of fifteen men, all too busy in their trade to accept a Commissionership. Choice would thus fall on a superannuated builder or on an incompetent one.

The resolutions, which were adopted, stating the other objections to the bill, were as follows:

Whereas, The attention of this Chamber has been called to the condition in the proposed bill introduced in the New-York Legislature, known as Dock Bill No. 13, whereby all leases of docks shall be made at public auction, (after due advertisement, &c.,) expunging the clause now in existence, as follows, viz., other "than for districts appropriated by said department to special commercial interests"; and

Whereas, The operation of such a law will add additional burdens on the commerce and shipping to those already existing, and which now tend to drive away the great lines from the city to other localities; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this Chamber, it is clearly to the interest of this city, under all circumstances, to promote commerce in the leasing of piers, and retain all the vast benefits resulting therefrom, in contrast to an opposite policy of merely getting from the docks the largest possible income, totally regardless of the injury thereby inflicted on such commerce; and,

Whereas, By the custom of this port the dockage and wharfage of vessels, both in loading and discharging cargoes, is now borne wholly by the ships, while in other ports of the United States, notably Boston, such charge is apportioned on the cargoes and paid entirely by them, a fact already militating against the shipping and adding to the reason why shipping plying to this port should be treated with all the consideration possible; now, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, no measure or change in the existing laws should be permitted whereby the burdens on shipping can be increased.

Resolved, That we deem the proposed change in the manner of leasing piers will have such a tendency and effect.

Resolved, That we ask that so much of such proposed bill as prevents the exercise of a wise judgment by the authorities in leasing piers shall not become a law.

Resolved, That we are informed that other objectionable features are also embodied in that bill, and we respectfully request that no action be taken upon such bill, known as the Lawson Dock Bill, No. 13, until full time be afforded for its careful examination by this Chamber.

Congratulations were formally tendered to the State Department for having secured a restoration of low-tariff rates on American products shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The following was adopted in favor of applying civil service rules to the Consular Service:

Whereas, This Chamber has recorded its opinion that appointees to the Consular-Service of the United States should be selected by an adequate civil service examination, and that the efficiency of this service demands permanency of tenure and promotion from the less to the more desirable places; and,

Whereas, There are now pending in the Senate of the United States two bills, introduced by Senators Morgan and Lodge, to provide for the reorganization of the Consular and Diplomatic Service, which fulfill the essential conditions considered by this Chamber necessary to secure efficient and creditable service;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York heartily approves of the essential features of said bills, and recommends the early passage by both houses of Congress of a consular reform bill.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State be requested to contribute their best endeavors toward the passage of the measure.

The Chamber also approved a memorial to Congress reciting that, since the one tug now provided was not sufficient to guard the harbor against dumping of obstructive and injurious deposits, $45,000 be appropriated for a second tug, $1,000 per month for maintaining the two, and $18,000 for office expenses of the Supervisor of the Harbor.

Chairman F. C. Moore of the Insurance Committee submitted a report on the proposition to secure from the Legislature the appointment of a State Fire Marshal, similar to the office now existing in Massachusetts, with the power of a Police Magistrate, for compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for entering buildings at proper hours for the investigation of the cause and other facts of fires. The committee favored such action by the Chamber as would secure the appointment of such an officer for the State of New-York, and added:

"The enormous fire waste of the country, to which the State of New-York contributes its full share, is becoming a serious factor in the political economy of the Nation. It is a popular misapprehension of fire insurance entertained by too many property owners, and finding its way into the jury box and into the halls of the Legislature, that a loss by fire, when paid by an insurance company, is a burden lifted not merely from the individual sufferer, but also from the shoulders of the community at large. Every loss paid by an insurance company, however, is merely distributed throughout the community by rates of insurance premium, and is thus in the nature of a tax. Every honest and careful citizen is, by reason of this fact, a pro rata contribution to reimburse individual losers by fire, directly interested in preventing claims for fires dishonestly contrived or negligently incurred.

"Just how important it is to all citizens that fires should be prevented cannot be better illustrated than in the statement that in the congested mercantile district of the City of New-York, between Fourteenth Street and Chambers Street, contains values, buildings, and contents estimated as aggregating $800,000,000. It is a mistake to suppose that if these values should be destroyed the insurance companies could make good the loss. The entire loss-paying abilities of all of the companies admitted to do business in the State of New-York, including those of all other States, and of foreign countries, is less than $100,000,000, or one-sixth of the sum named, their loss-paying ability being the amount of their capital and net surplus, which two items form their only assets available for fire losses. Any fire starting may, under adverse circumstances of high winds, intense cold, severe snowstorms, failure of water, or other casualty, destroy an entire city. It is needless to suggest that a fire of the acreage dimensions of the great Chicago conflagration taking place in the district referred to would result in financial disaster extending over the entire continent.

"The laws of this State as to the proper construction of buildings, especially as to chimney flues, the handling and storage of dangerous merchandise, and the punishment of incendiarism should be rigorously executed. Every citizen should be made to understand that a fire insurance policy is a contract of indemnity for paying an actual loss honestly incurred, and not a wager contract offering a premium for incendiarism or for culpable carelessness."

James Brown Potter was among those elected yesterday to membership in the chamber.

FIVE POLICE CAPTAINS CALLED

They Were Witnesses Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury—No Indictments Have Been Returned.

No indictments were handed up to Justice Ingraham by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday. The Justice went to his chambers in the Criminal Courts Building in the morning, although the Court of Oyer and Terminer was not in session, but he learned from Assistant District Attorney Lindsay that there was no likelihood that the jury would report.

The Grand Jury had summoned before it yesterday a dozen policemen, several ward men, and Capts. Berghold, Westervelt, Schultz, Hooker, and Schmittberger. A report that should be correct was that only seven witnesses were interrogated. At any rate, the Captains were in the witnesses' room so short a time that the remark was made that they had hardly time to say good day. Many of the witnesses who came out said either that they had been told to return to-day, or that if needed they would be subpoenaed again.

Of the Captains, Schmittberger, of course, is constantly required to fortify his famous confession, which implicated Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and many other members of the force. Schultz is certain to be called to account because of testimony before the Lexow committee that tribute was levied in his precinct up to a few weeks before the committee adjourned. Hooker, who is expecting retirement because of paralysis, may have been called to tell of transactions while he was in command of the harbor police boat. Berghold was before the Lexow committee, but he acquitted himself well. Westervelt has been charged with giving comfort to "policy" dealers.

No inkling of the intentions of the Grand Jury in respect to indictments was given yesterday. A report that it contemplated acting on evidence collected of iniquity in several departments by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy was pronounced "premature, at any rate."

The Grand Jury adjourned for the day shortly before 2 o'clock. In the afternoon District Attorney Fellows denied himself to callers, and was for an hour and a half in conference with Austen G. Fox and Daniel G. Rollins, who, with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, represent the people before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

RESIGNATIONS NOW ACCEPTED

THE MAYOR'S LETTER TO A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS.

Receives a Copy of the Power of Removal Bill—Changes May Be Made Next Week.

Mayor Strong received the Power of Removal bill yesterday forenoon, when he reached his office. It came through the mail, and not by special messenger. As soon as the bill was in his possession he issued the orders for a public hearing to be held in his office, as required by law, at 11:30 to-morrow forenoon.

Later in the day the Mayor began the work of clearing away old officials by accepting the resignations of those who have tendered them since his administration began. The acceptances do not take effect until next Wednesday, and by that time the Mayor will probably be ready to fill the vacancies.

The first two officials to resign on Jan. 1 were President Clausen of the Park Department and Commissioner Eugene L. Bushe of the Excise Board. Their resignations were in as soon as the inauguration exercises were over. The Mayor, however, asked them to remain in office until after the Power of Removal bill had been passed. Tenders of resignation of other officials were made from time to time, but the Mayor did not accept any of them. He sent the following letter to President George C. Clausen of the Park Department:

Dear Sir: When you tendered me your resignation early in January I requested you to remain until I decided to make a general change in your board, and at my request you continued to discharge your duties as Park Commissioner until the present time, and, believing that it is my duty to accept your resignation previous to the Power of Removal bill becoming a law, I now accept it, to take effect on Wednesday, the 13th of February. Very truly yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Letters similar to this were sent to all who had tendered their resignations, Mr. Bushe, of course, included. When asked for the names of officials to whom the other letters had been sent the Mayor said:

"Now, I don't think I ought to tell you that, at least until they have got their letters. But I have accepted all the resignations tendered to me, to take effect Wednesday. I thought that was the proper and courteous thing for me to do before the Power of Removal bill becomes a law. These men kindly remained in office at my request, and I thought it was only proper to accept their resignations at this time, before I have the removal power."

Police Commissioner James J. Martin told the Mayor some time ago that he was ready to resign at any time, but it is not known whether one of the letters was sent to him or not. It may be that no changes will be made in that board until the Police Reorganization bill becomes a law, and all the Commissioners are removed.

Superintendent Byrnes called on the Mayor yesterday and had a fifteen-minute conversation with him, and while neither would talk as to the subject under discussion it was surmised that the Superintendent was asking that immediate action be taken in reference to the Police Commissioners.

It is understood that President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Board sent his resignation to the Mayor before he left for Egypt.

Superintendent Byrnes is not one of those who tendered his resignation. As is well known, he sent his application for retirement to the Mayor, but the Mayor returned it to him some days ago.

Several of the Tammany officials have not resigned, and some of them will be retained in office for the time being, at least. Neither Corporation Counsel William H. Clark nor Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly has resigned. Neither has City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue.

Park Commissioners Nathan Straus, Edward Bell, and A. B. Tappen are understood to have informed the Mayor that he could have their resignations whenever he wanted them.

The Mayor was asked yesterday if he intended to ask for any more resignations until the Power of Removal bill became a law.

"No, I do not," he said. "If they see fit to resign, all right, but I shall not ask them to do so."

The Mayor will take no action under the power of removal law until he receives a certified copy of it from the Secretary of State. He may receive this by next Tuesday, and, if so, he may make several appointments on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday forenoon.

Several well-known Republican politicians called on the Mayor yesterday, including ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Frank H. Platt, son of Thomas C. Platt; Jacob M. Patterson, and Edward Lauterbach.

Mass for Mother Catharine.

Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, for Mother M. Catharine, who died Wednesday at the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, attached to St. Malachy's Church.

Mother Catharine was known to the world as Elizabeth Caulfield. She was born in Catskill, N. Y., fifty-four years ago, and when twenty-two years old entered the convent at Flushing. For eight years she was Mother Superior of St. Peter and Paul's Academy, in the Eastern District.

Brooklyn Union League Candidates.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, for the election of officers, will be held Wednesday, March 6. The following ticket has been placed in nomination:

For President—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; First Vice President—Clarence W. Seaman; Second Vice President—Jackson Wallace; Secretary—Herbert F. Ogden; Treasurer—Thomas Nash.

The Nominating Committee will meet to fill the vacancies in the Board of Governors Saturday night.

VETOED BY THE MAYOR

Grants to Roads Not Revocable by the Common Council.

PETITION FOR MR. WELLES'S REMOVAL

Brooklyn's Police Commissioner Declared to Have Shown Inability—Mr. Schieren Believes Him Competent.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, yesterday, after consultation with Corporation Counsel McDonald, vetoed the resolution of the Common Council revoking the trolley franchises of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue Roads.

After quoting the resolutions' recital of the granting to the two lines of permission to maintain and operate surface railroads, the Mayor says:

"It is plain beyond doubt that the respective grants referred to are not revocable at the will of the Common Council, and that the revocation sought to be declared is void. My duty is, therefore, plain to disapprove the resolution referred to. It could have no effect whatever in law, and no effect, in fact, except for mischief. There has been already much disturbance of the public order. Anything tending in the least degree to the continuance of disorder ought promptly and positively to be discouraged. In my judgment, such would be the tendency of the resolution now being considered.

"I desire, and shall do all in my power to see to it, that the fundamental right of every man freely to work on such terms as satisfy him shall be recognized and protected, and that any interference with the exercise of this right shall be prevented. This disapproval seems to me to be in the line of that purpose."

The resolution now goes back to the Common Council. The board meets on Monday next. There is no probability that the resolution will be passed over Mayor Shieren's veto.

It is believed that the Mayor's action will put an end to the Pickwickian attempt of the Common Council to pose as the earnest friends of the strikers.

The Assembly committee, of which W. H. Friday is Chairman, appointed to investigate the strike will hold its first session this morning at the Brooklyn City Hall. The committee will sit to-day and to-morrow and will examine Presidents Lewis and Norton, and other officials of the road, strike leaders, and strikers.

The following order to Police Inspectors and commanding officers was issued by Superintendent Campbell yesterday, upon directions from Police Commissioner Welles:

"You are hereby directed to be extra vigilant in preventing assaults being committed upon those employed in any service of the railroad companies and others, the stoning of cars by men or boys, or the cutting of wires. These acts are felonies and subject the guilty persons to long terms of imprisonment.

"You are especially directed to investigate any and all such occurrences, so that the guilty persons may be apprehended and receive the punishment they deserve.

"Any officer failing to arrest the persons committing such acts in their presence will be dismissed from the force.

"You and the officers under you will be held to a strict accountability for the enforcement of this order. You are hereby directed to have this order read to your entire command."

A petition is in circulation in Brooklyn asking Mayor Schieren to remove Police Commissioner Welles. It is said that the petition has several thousand signatures. It will be presented to Mayor Schieren within a few days. It is as follows:

"The undersigned, believing that the most important function of the municipality is the maintenance of peace and public order, and believing that the daily assaults upon inoffensive men, damage to property, and consequent danger to the community are largely due to administration of the laws, hereby respectfully call upon you to use all the resources at your command to procure such a vigorous punishment of lawbreakers as will secure that protection to which all are equally entitled.

"To this end they would respectfully suggest that the present Police Commissioner, Leonard R. Welles, having demonstrated his inability to cope with the present situation, be requested to resign; that you would further recommend in every case of assault where it is clearly proved that any police officer has failed to perform his duty that such officer be immediately dismissed; that every case of assault, rioting, or inciting to riot, or of destruction of property, be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the offender or offenders receive the full penalty for their crimes; that the attention of the Police Justices be called to the dangerous result of allowing lawbreakers, arrested in the act by the police, to be released on inadequate bail and given their liberty to resume their depredations; that a serious effort be made to procure the co-operation of the several Police Justices in that restoration of peace and immunity from danger which is essential to the well-being and prosperity of the people.

"And we hereby pledge to you our hearty support in these and any other lawful efforts to bring about a return to normal civic conditions, and the equal submission of all men to the laws, which are for the protection of all."

In speaking about the petition, Mayor Schieren said:

"I did not know that anything of this kind was being circulated. If the people who sign it will show to me that the Police Commissioner is not capable of performing his duties, it will become my duty to remove him. Otherwise, I shall sustain him in the course he is pursuing, and take upon myself whatever odium his conduct may provoke. I do not believe that Mr. Welles is incompetent.

"In fact, it has come to my personal knowledge that he has been upon the street night and day. If this trouble had occurred in New-York, to whom would the people have looked for relief? Not to the Police Commissioners, but to the Superintendent of Police. Unfortunately, our Superintendent of Police is an old man, who never leaves his office."

Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell was asked if he had anything to say regarding Mayor Schieren's remarks about him.

The white-haired Superintendent smiled and said: "I have nothing to say."

"Is it true, Mr. Superintendent, that you have remained in your office during the strike?"

The Superintendent smiled again, and said: "The Mayor states the exact truth."

More men deserted yesterday from the ranks of the strikers and went back to work on all the roads.

Fewer cars were run yesterday and Wednesday than previously. This was due to the extremely cold weather and to the fact that some new hands were disabled by frost bites.

Three hundred more strikers were paid the money due them for the week before the strike.

The strike bonds issued by District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, reached Mugge's Hall yesterday from the printer's. Master Workman Connelly said that they would be at once distributed among labor unions.

William Reilly, a striking motorman of the Atlantic Avenue Road, was sent to jail for twenty-five days yesterday for trying to open the front door of a Flatbush Avenue car with a pair of pliers, so as to get at the motorman.

James Quirk of 592 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was sent to jail for ninety days for insulting a non-union motorman and a special officer in a Myrtle Avenue car.

STATE ARBITRATORS' REPORT.

Any Legislation to be Effective Should Be Preventive.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will to-morrow transmit to the Legislature a report on its investigation of the trolley strike in Brooklyn, which was ordered by the Legislature with a view to the recommendation of such measures as may prevent such occurrences in the future.

The board says the primary cause of the strike, and of all kindred strikes, is to be found in the fact that the Legislature has neglected to make necessary provisions for stable and efficient service of operating forces upon the lines.

Any remedial legislation to be effective, it is declared, should have prevention for its objective point. The interruption of operation by controversy between companies and men should be made impossible.

Recommendations made by the board and buried in a legislative committee a few years ago are quoted. They provide for agreements on the entrance of employes into the service of corporations, for notice of resignation or dismissal, for the change of wages only by mutual agreement or decision of arbitrators, and for making offenses of various sorts against railroads misdemeanors and felonies.

The report says it is confidently believed that a law enacted on such lines would insure relief and justice for all. The many accidents, the board finds, are due largely to imperfect vision of motormen.

In the course of its inquiry, the board sought the views of interested persons as to what could be done to improve matters.

President Slocum of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Road thought the Legislature could absolutely prohibit strikes.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Road suggested a law compelling an employe of a corporation performing a public duty to give at least ten days' notice of intention to leave the service, unless the cause was unavoidable. The company should also give notice of any intention to reduce wages.

President Partridge of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Road said that legislation was needed that would prevent the inconvenience resulting from a strike without warning.

Martin F. Connelly suggested municipal control of roads.

Vice President Wicker of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Road proposed legislation that employes shall give ten days' notice of intention to leave, and that corporations may decline to accept on any one day the resignations of more than five persons in any one department.

A REPRIMAND GIVEN IN COURT

A CHICAGO NEWS CONCERN DENOUNCED BY A BUFFALO JUDGE.

Must Suffer in Future for Its Reckless Statements—Clients Kept Busy Explaining "Faked" Stories.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The sensational and unreliable Chicago organization styling itself "The Associated Press" was the recipient of judicial censure to-day in the person of its local agent. On Feb. 3 the Chicago concern sent out from here the following dispatch:

"BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—John Orlowski, the young giant who killed Adam Eberle, an inoffensive German, with a blow of his fist on Oct. 28 in John Bigeman's saloon, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 for the crime by Judge Hatch in the Superior Court yesterday. His attorney, ex-Judge Lewis, threw a fifty-dollar bill on the Clerk's desk, and Orlowski staggered out of the court-courtroom a free man."

Judge Hatch's attention having been called to the above item, he to-day summoned the local manager of the United Press and New-York Associated Press and the local agent of the Chicago organization before him, and handing them the dispatch inquired which association distributed it. The agent of the Chicago fake concern was compelled to plead guilty, and the Judge proceeded to administer a scathing rebuke. Taking up the dispatch, Judge Hatch proceeded to analyze it, saying:

These statements are false in all but one or two particulars. Orlowski was not a giant, he did not kill Eberle with a blow of his fist, and he did not stagger from the courtroom, the inference being that he was intoxicated.

The Judge then informed the agent of the Chicago concern that he was guilty of an infraction of the Penal Code in distributing for publication false statements of court proceedings; that the tenders of such dispatches was to bring courts into disrepute and lower their dignity, and that the law provided no defense in such cases, on the ground of absence of intent, holding that all items of news which in any way may tend to injure others must be carefully investigated before being distributed. In his opinion the offense was all the greater, inasmuch as the untruthful item was not sent out until the day following the delivery of the sentence, or twenty-four hours after the occurrence, which should have given ample time to investigate and obtain facts. Continuing, the Judge said the testimony in the case showed that during an altercation Orlowski struck Eberle, the blow barely producing an abrasion or swelling; that Eberle fell upon his head, and that from the fall a blood clot formed, which caused death. The jury, taking these facts into consideration, found Orlowski guilty of assault, an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment. The prisoner was of good character, and it was not a case requiring reformatory influences; hence a light sentence was imposed. The tenor of the dispatch sent out by the Chicago organization was, however, of a nature to lead to the inference that there was a miscarriage of justice, and that a prisoner convicted of killing a fellow-man had been set free with the paltry penalty of a small fine.

After an explanation on the part of the agent in fault, together with the assurance that there was no intent upon his part to reflect upon the court, Judge Hatch dismissed the matter, with a warning not to offend in like manner again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The papers served by the local organization styling itself the "Associated Press"—especially those published in cities along the lakes—are having trouble with readers as a result of the unreliability and "faking" propensities of the so-called news organization. Monday the so-called "Associated Press" furnished its clients with a number of sensational bulletins concerning the reported sighting of the missing steamer Chicora. These "bulletins," based upon gossip carried about the city by telegraph messengers and hack drivers, culminated in the statement, sent out late in the afternoon, that the Chicora had drifted ashore at South Chicago with fourteen of her crew on board. Of course, as the United Press explained early in the day, it was impossible for the Chicora to come ashore at South Chicago, or anywhere in that vicinity, as there were ten to twelve miles of solid pack ice off the shore at that point. The unfortunate clients of the so-called "Associated Press" were not aware of this fact, however. There was apparently no representative of the concern at South Chicago to ascertain the situation, so they accordingly printed the statement, and have been kept busy ever since trying to explain it. The "Associated Press" will doubtless be more cautious for a time in view of the unpleasant consequences of its latest "sensation," but it may be relied upon to fall back, sooner or later, upon the cabmen and uniformed urchins who constitute the chief sources of its information.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—H. L. Little of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Company this morning characterized as false a dispatch sent out by the Chicago organization styling itself "The Associated Press," to the effect that the Pillsbury-Washburn, Washburn-Crosby, and Northwestern Consolidated Flour Companies had agreed to cut prices 15 cents per barrel. Mr. Little said the report doubtless arose from the fact that such a cut had been made in Chicago, but nowhere else, and even in Chicago prices would be raised again, he said within a short time, to keep pace with the upward tendency of the wheat market.

Funeral of Father Sheehy.

Funeral services of the Rev. Father Daniel J. Sheehy of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church, De Kalb and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, were held in the church, which was crowded, yesterday. The Rev. Father John M. Kiely, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, celebrated the mass, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Hickey, Donohue, and McGinley.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Donohue, and the pall bearers were Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, Thomas W. Hynes, Thomas F. Powers, William Cullen

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation in Stocks Dull Almost to Stagnation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEAKER

Fluctuations in Stocks Narrow and Unimportant -- Marked Weakness in General Electric--Waiting for Developments at Washington.

Less than 80,000 shares constituted yesterday's stock market, a condition so near stagnation rarely reached on the exchange. Bonds were relatively more active than stocks, and they were fairly firm. The fluctuations in stocks were unimportant, the only marked weakness being in General Electric, which lost about a point. The general list was practically unchanged.

Washington dispatches were closely watched. Progress in the House on the Administration bill was regarded as satisfactory, but the Street fears that the chances for the measure in the Senate are not good. There is also a dread that the President may delay the bond call until the Senate has had a chance to pass on the bill. In the meantime, however, there is no pressure on the stock market, traders being of the opinion that the bond call, when it is made, will cause a general advance in prices.

The course of the foreign exchange market lends color to the statement that arrangements have been made for the placing of a round lot of the new issue of Government bonds in London. Rates were fairly firm in the morning, but in the afternoon they became demoralized under a pressure of bills drawn against the expected loan.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent, for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for high-grade for months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,678,452, and balances $5,930,320. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $459,088.

In London, call money was ⅜ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

The bank of England gained £885,080 in bullion. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 69.12, became 70.11. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,825,000 francs in gold, and 1,375,000 francs in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was unsettled. In the morning rates were firm, but in the afternoon they declined sharply. At the close posted rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95 5-16 and 96½, and guilders at 40 5-16 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston—10@12c discount. Chicago—15c premium. St. Louis—50c premium; offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¼@60½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and was strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1¼
Norfolk & Western 1st, New Riv	4
Richmond & Danville 6s	1

DECLINED.

Cedar Falls & M. 1st	2
Chesapeake & Ohio, Series A	1
C., B. & Q. 1st, Neb. Extension	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s	1⅜
Kansas Pacific con.	1¼
Ohio Southern generals	2½

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered advanced ¼, the 4s coupon ⅛, and the 5s coupon ¼. The sales on call were $15,000 4s registered at 110½ and $110,000 5s coupon at 114¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110½	110½
4s, c	110½	110⅝
5s, r	114½	115
5s, c	114⅝	114¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	111½

In State securities $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 85.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	234
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens	130
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	14
East River	137
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	114
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	176
Gallatin National	300
German-American	112
Germania	300
Greenwich	165
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	567
Manhattan	184
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	150
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	111
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Nassau	150
New-York	228
New-York County	530
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	140
Pacific	173
Park	275
Phenix	115
Republic	148
Seaboard National	300
Second National	360
Shoe & Leather	50
Southern National	155
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

Five shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold at 180.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	20¼	215
American Express	110	110	110	110	110	111	10
*American Sugar Refining	93½	93½	93¼	93½	93½	93⅝	11,309
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	92½	92¾	281
American Tel. & Cable Co	93½	35½	93½	93½	92½	94	20
*American Tobacco	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½	95⅝	200
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	710
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	19⅜	20¼	200
Canada Southern	49	49	48⅝	48⅞	48½	49¼	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	702
Chicago Gas	75¼	75⅝	74⅞	75¼	75⅛	75¼	5,245
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	97¼	96⅞	97	97	97¼	2,570
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72¼	72⅝	72⅛	72¼	72¼	72¼	1,600
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¾	57	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	5,265
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	1,602
Columbus H. V. & Toledo	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	2,000
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	128¾	128¾	128½	130½	245
Denver & Rio Grande	35	35	35	35	35	35½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅛	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½	1,921
General Electric	29¼	29⅝	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	11,290
Iowa Central	6¼	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	50
Laclede Gas	26	26⅝	26	26⅜	26⅜	26½	407
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	83	85	125
Lake Shore	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅞	137½	138½	54
*Long Island Traction	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	10½	200
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	54	53⅜	53⅞	53⅞	54	3,645
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	22	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	108⅛	108¾	108½	108½	108¼	108¾	520
Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	1,010
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	102
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	23	101
*National Lead Company	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30½	31	100
*National Lead Company pf	82¾	82¾	82	82	82	82½	60
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	17	19	100
National Starch 1st pf	46	46	46	46	40	46	25
New-Jersey Central	88½	88⅝	88½	88½	88¼	88⅞	265
New-York Central	95⅝	100¼	96⅝	98¾	98⅜	100¼	91
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	33⅜	33½	30¼	31	30⅝	31	1,640
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅝	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜	10⅝	410
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	38¼	38¼	38	38	37⅞	38⅜	645
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3	3	2¾	3¼	1,045
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	14	1,471
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3½	20
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	16½	16⅜	16½	16¼	16⅝	300
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16½	500
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22	22½	150
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	3	3	3	3	2½	3⅜	100
Philadelphia & Reading	10	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	550
St. Paul & Omaha	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32	32½	100
Southern Pacific	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	17½	18	300
Southern Railway	10	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	2,510
Southern Railway pf	32¼	32½	32	32	31⅝	32	460
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	15½	25
Union Pacific	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	335
United States Cordage	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	227
United States Cordage pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅞	100
United States Cordage gtd	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	40
United States Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	44	4
United States Rubber	44	44¼	43¼	43¼	43½	43⅝	1,432
*United States Leather pf	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	62¾	63½	250
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6	6¼	100
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	200
Western Union Telegraph	88⅞	89	88½	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	2,124
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10	10	10	9	10	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	36	39	100

Total sales 67,093

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s
15,000 ..... 130½
A, T & S F 4s
14,000 ..... 64¾
2,000 ..... 64⅝
5,000 ..... 64¾
1,000 ..... 64⅞
9,000 65
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
3,000 ..... 18¼
500 18
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 ..... 109½
7,000 ..... 109¾
19,000 110
B, C, R & N 1st
2,000 106
500 ..... 106½
Canada So 1st, Gtd
3,000 ..... 110⅞
Canada So 2d
2,000 ..... 105¾
Cedar F & Min 1st
2,000 112
Cent of N J G M 5s
1,000 ..... 111¼
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A
1,000 120
Ches & O Con 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅛
Ches & O Gen 4½s
2,000 73
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
2,000 92
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
20,000 ..... 87¼
1,000 ..... 87½
Chi & Erie 1st
2,000 85
C G L & C Co 1st
10,000 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
10,000 39
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000 110
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s
5,000 ..... 106⅜
S F Deb 5s, 1933 Registered
3,000 106
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
1,000 ..... 139½
9,000 139
3,000 ..... 139¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
8,000 101
2,000 ..... 100⅞
Cin, D & I 1st 5s
12,000 100
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s
1,000 ..... 79½
Clev & Pitts S F
1,000 ..... 117½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
10,000 ..... 88¼
E T, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ..... 103⅞
4,000 ..... 103⅜
10,000 ..... 103½
E, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 ..... 98½
Erie 1st Mtge
2,000 ..... 108¼
Erie & Pitts Con 7s
1,000 108
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 69
Gal Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 ..... 91¼
4,000 91
Int & Gt N 1st
7,000 117
Kan Pac 1st Cons
2,000 ..... 67½
10,000 66
8,000 ..... 65¾
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
13,000 92
L S & M So 2d Reg
4,000 ..... 122½
L V of N Y 1st
2,000 3 ..... 100¼
Long Island G M 4s
9,000 96
L I Ferry 4½s
1,000 ..... 97½
Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s
30,000 25
Louis & Nashville Penn Div 6s
5,000 ..... 113¼
Lo, N A & Chi G M 1,000 66
Met Elev 1st
3,000 ..... 119¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 70¾
Midland of N J 1st
4,000 119
Mil & St P Cons
15,000 ..... 125½
Mil & St P 1st Chi & P W 5s
1,000 ..... 110¼
2,000 ..... 110⅜
Lac & Dav Div
1,000 83 ..... 107½
Terminal 5s
2,000 109
5,000 s15F 109
Mil & St P 8s 1st
3,000 ..... 110½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
2,000 87
Mo, K & E 1st
10,000 83
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 79⅝
6,000 80
6,000 ..... 79⅞
Mo, K & T 2d
500 ..... 45½
4,000 ..... 45¼
22,000 46
10,000 ..... 46¼
Morris & Essex 1st
7,000 140
Morris & E Con, Gtd
5,000 ..... 140⅜
Nash, C & St L Con
7,000 100
N Y C & H Ext 4s
1,000 103
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
3,000 ..... 101⅜
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol
1,000 61
D M & Co Eng Certs
20,000 61
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
6,000 140
Nor & Western New River 1st
1,000 90
Nor Pac 1st, Coupon
2,000 ..... 113¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s
12,000 27
12,000 ..... 27¼
16,000 27
5,000 ..... 27¼
Trust Co Certs
10,000 27
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 99
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
5,000 ..... 32¾
5,000 33
Ohio So G M 4s
5,000 ..... 42½
Ohio So 1st
2,000 93
Omaha & St L 1st
12,000 36
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Receipts
6,000 ..... 88½
Peo G.& C, Chi 1st Cons 6s
22,000 90
Phil & Reading 2d Pf Inc
7,000 ..... 12⅛
3d Pf Inc
5,000 ..... 8½
Phil & Read Gen 4s
15,000 69
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 62⅜
Rich & Dan 6s
6,000 ..... 118⅜
7,000 119
1,000 ..... 118¾
3,000 119
Rio Grande W 1st
3,000 ..... 64½
1,000 65
St L & Iron Mt Ark Branch 1st
10,000 ..... 102⅛
Cairo, Ark & T 1st
14,000 ..... 97½
St L & S F G M 5s
4,000 ..... 89½
St L S W 1st
10,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 64
5,000 ..... 64¼
St P, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s
10,000 118
Con 6s, Redu to 4½s
12,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101¼
Minneapolis Un 6s
20,000 ..... 118½
San An & Ar P 4s
1,000 ..... 53⅞
9,000 54
Sciota Val & N E 4s
4,000 69
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 95¾
3,000 ..... 96½
2,000 96
5,000 ..... 96¼
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000 ..... 90¼
So Ry 1st 5s
20,000 ..... 86⅝
5,000 ..... 86¾
6,000 ..... 86⅝
4,000 ..... 86¾
15,000 87
5,000 ..... 86⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 84¾
3,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000 ..... 108½
Union Pac 1st, 1898
5,000 ..... 103½
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
5,000 83
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 105⅞
1,000 ..... 105½
Wabash 1st 5s Det & Chi Ext
1,000 95
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
5,000 ..... 67½
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 105
W N Y & Penn 1st
2,000 ..... 102¾
Wis Cen Co 1st
1,000 48

Total sales $886,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	37½
American Coal	95	..
American Cotton Oil pf	64	67
American District Telegraph	..	49
American Tobacco pf	106	108
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4½	6½
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Canadian Pacific	52¾	53¼
Cedar F. & M.	4	5½
Central Pacific	13	14
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¾	38¼
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	117½	119
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Col. & Hocking Coal	3½	5
C., Hocking Valley & T. pf	60	..
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Consolidated Gas Company	128	129½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	150½	161
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8
Edison Electrical Ill. of N. Y	97	101
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	40⅝	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	1	1¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅞	2⅛
Homestake	19	21
Illinois Central	88	90
Iowa Central pf	20	22
Kansas & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Lake Erie & Western	16	16⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70⅝
Long Island	84½	88
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	93½	93⅝	93	93½	9,960
Chicago Gas	75	75⅜	75	75⅛	4,790
Ch., R. I. & P.	63¾	63⅞	63¼	63⅝	970
Ch., B. & Q.	72¼	72¼	72	72⅛	1,310
C., M. & St. P.	56⅝	57	56½	56⅞	6,740
Cent. of N. J.	88½	88⅝	88½	88½	140
Chi. & N. W.	97¼	97¼	96¾	97	350
Dist. & C. F.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	200
Gen. Electric	29½	29¾	28½	28⅝	5,000
L. I. Traction	10½	10½	10½	10½	100
Louis. & Nash.	53½	54	53½	53¾	2,100
Manhattan	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	10
Nat. Lead	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	20
N. Y., O. & W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	10
N. Y. & N. E.	30¾	31	30⅝	30⅝	350
Nor. Pac. pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	10
Phil. & Rdg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	20
U. S. Cord	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	250
West. Union	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	2,210

Total sales 34,570

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	$5,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	67½	67½	67½	67½	2,000
Lac. Gas. 5s	92	92	92	92	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	80	80	80	80	4,000
M., K. & E. 1st	83	83	83	83	5,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	27	27	27	27	3,000
Ohio So. 1st	93	93	93	93	$2,000
R. I. 5s, c	101	101	101	101	3,000
Rio G. W. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	3,000
South. Ry. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	64	64	64	64	5,000
Tenn. Sett. 3s	85	85	85	85	3,000
Wabash, 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	4,000

Total sales $46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con., Cal. & Va.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Chollar	.44	.44	.44	.44	100

Total sales 200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May Option	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53¾	794,000

Oil.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line ctfs.	103	103	103	103	5,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	20	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91½	94
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	67	71
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	158½	159½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	9½	11¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	54	58
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	104¾
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	68½
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South. Am. Telegraph	115	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	122	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Chas. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	94	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	155½	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas. Co. of N. Y	176½	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	56¼	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. 2d	50	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105¼	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	11
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	135½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Kelsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	167	..
Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	81½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81½	83½
Long Island Traction	10	10½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Lorillard pf	101½	104½
Mutual Gas, New-York	152½	156½
Manhattan Trust Company	120	125
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	64	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	100	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	276	288
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	..
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	7	10
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	86	93
National Bank of Commerce	179¾	181¼
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	80	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	56½	59½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	30	37
New-York Air Brake Company	10	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk.	24	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	45	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	81¾	82¾
Norfolk & W. R. R. Div. scrip	35	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	98	100
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	102½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	705	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	45	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	79	83
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	63	..
Pennsylvania Coal	318	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	54	58
Pratt & Whitney common	20	..
Pratt & Whitney pf	47½	52½
Real Estate Trust Co	161	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	100
Second Avenue Railroad	148	158
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	90
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,950,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 189 Broadway.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.

FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Evansville & Richmond BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before February 15th, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.

February 5th, 1895.

DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 7th, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the holders of more than a majority of the entire capital stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY, have agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee of said Company.

A careful examination into the books, accounts, and general condition of the company is now being made by expert accountants.

As soon as possible a plan of reorganization will be presented, with full information as to the affairs of the corporation.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
Of J. M. Hartshorne & Bro., New-York;
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Pres. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York;
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
Of F. M. Lockwood & Co., New-York;
JULES S. BACHE,
Of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York;
WM. E. HUTTON,
Of W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,
COMMITTEE.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

CHICAGO,

Having been appointed fiscal agents for

LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at

N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

£ CHEQUES

OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Thirty-fifth Annual Statement

OF THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK.

W. A. BREWER, JR.,
PRESIDENT.

January 1, 1895.

Assets, - - $13,327,518.48

Reserved for Policies, N. Y. Standard 4 per cent., and all Liabilities, $12,820,713.61
New Insurance, 1894 ..... 8,759,236.00
Outstanding Insurance 49,628,097.00
Paid Policy Holders in 1894 ..... 1,469,177.35
Paid Policy Holders since organization 25,100,734.53
Income, 1894 ..... 2,702,280.89

Assets Invested as follows:

Loans secured by mortgages on real estate, first liens $10,370,378.17
United States 4s 343,500.00
New-York City Bonds 257,500.00
Brooklyn Water Bonds 135,000.00
Richmond (Va.) Bonds 11,230.00
Loans to Policy Holders on Co.'s Policies 488,981.76
Real Estate, cost value 608,842.87
Cash in Bank and Trust Co.'s 685,808.54
Interest accrued, net amount of premiums deferred and in transit, &c 426,277.14
$13,327,518.48

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Frederic R. Coudert,
Merritt Trimble, David Thomson,
George A. Robbins, Harold A. Sanderson,
W. A. Brewer, Jr., Roland G. Mitchell,
Robert Bowne, Randolph F. Purdy,
Chas. H. Ludington, George M. Hard,
Francis Speir, John Hopson, Jr.,
Wm. Haxtun, Henry S. Harper,
Benjamin Haxtun, E. S. French,
Henry F. Hitch, John W. Brannan, M.D.,
Charles P. Britton, Henry Meigs.
Francis G. Adams,

W. HAXTUN, V. President and Secretary.
E. S. FRENCH, 2d V. President.
CYRUS MUNN, Assistant Secretary.
ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Actuary.
J. W. BRANNAN, M. D., Medical Director.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, 52 Wall St., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1885, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on and after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.,
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,

$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.

Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,

DUE MAY 1, 1920,

AT 103 AND INTEREST.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.

Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn, under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co. $3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895 1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, or be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,
and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 9th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of article 58 of the bylaws, the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank, before 12 o'clock, on March 11; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall St., and in London with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad St., at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which three of the Local Board and two of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, and in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

4th—Election of three supplementary Directors, two of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the three supplementary Directors of the two boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

5th—To resolve regarding the admission in payment of shares of the bank, in order to cover part of the credit against the firm of P. Martin & Co. in liquidation.

6th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

7th—Election of a committee of two, and their supplementaries, on accounts, for the present year.

8th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders, they are referred to articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the bylaws.

Mexico, January 23, 1895.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building, corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jefferson-ville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville.

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held Jan. 16, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 8th day of February next at 21 S. Gay St., in this city.

The stock transfer books will be closed by our agents, the FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of New-York, on the 28th inst., and so remain till the 9th day of February.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS ARRESTED

Charged with Attempting to Defraud a Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has caused the arrest of Mrs. Mary Freeman and her daughters, Fannie and Jennie, charging them with an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. The Freemans claim that the daughter Fannie had received injuries on one of the company's trains, rendering her a cripple for life, and offered to settle for $2,000. Detectives employed by the company investigated, and found, as they allege, that the girl was shamming.

They are also charged with having swindled several Eastern roads through a similar trick. It was developed on investigation that they had lived in Boston, and had collected personal injury claims from the West End Street Car Company, the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and that their game was discovered when they tried to mulct the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company by the singular chance that Dr. Hubbard, the surgeon employed by the railroad company, had previously been employed by the West End Street Car Company in the claim of the same woman, Fannie Freeman, who had assumed the name of Elsie Belden.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford people did not prosecute, but the Freemans hurriedly left Boston.

The Woman the Better Man.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mrs. A. Buchanan of Taylor has demonstrated that she is a very plucky woman. She saved her husband's store from being destroyed by fire a few nights ago, by her prompt action. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Buchanan had occasion to go into the store with a lamp. He stumbled over a box and fell, dropping the lamp and scattering the oil promiscuously over the room. The oil caught fire, and it seemed that the building must be destroyed. Buchanan yelled "Fire!" and his wife, hearing him, jumped out of bed. Divining what was the matter, she caught up some of the bedclothes and rushed into the store, meeting her husband as he was running out. He told her to go back, as the building could not be saved, but she pushed him to one side and went on. As she entered the room the fire was blazing briskly, but she quickly smothered it out with the quilts.

THE RECORDER A WITNESS

Mr. Goff Tells the Grand Jury About General Sessions Court.

HE WILL BE HEARD AGAIN TO-DAY

May Have Said Something About the Need of Changes in the Force of Attendants—A Policy of Silence.

Recorder Goff was a witness before the County Grand Jury for nearly an hour yesterday afternoon. Coincidental with this happening, was the visit to the anteroom of the inquisition chamber of Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and Thomas E. Kearney, an attendant of the Court of General Sessions. Both were Mr. Goff's chief detectives during the sessions of the Lexow committee.

The testimony of the Recorder was taken during a recess of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, so that he had only a couple of minutes for lunch before he returned to the bench. The Grand Jury shortly after 2 o'clock went to Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and Foreman Skidmore handed to Judge Cowing a bundle of indictments, but said nothing in regard to that part of Judge Cowing's charge which made the Robertson bill to define and establish the status of the Recorder, a subject of Grand Jury inquiry.

When his court adjourned the Recorder said it would be entirely improper for him to talk of his testimony before the Grand Jury. As to what has been termed "the situation" among the Judges of the Court of General Sessions he had absolutely nothing to say.

His colleagues observed a policy of silence. Judge Cowing said enough had been talked on the subject of comity or disagreement among the Judges and matters must be left to themselves. The questions at issue would doubtless come to a level of harmony. Judge Martine thought it would be best for harmony to prevail, but he thought it a little discourteous on the part of Recorder Goff to arrange for changes in Part II. as if his colleagues did not exist.

Enough is known of Recorder Goff's intentions in regard to the staff of the Court of General Sessions to suggest what his testimony before the Grand Jury was and will be, for he will be before that body again to-day and to-morrow. Mr. Goff's own statement arraigns the staff of attendants as disorganized, incompetent, and discredited. He will insist at least on a weeding out, the appointment of a chief attendant who shall be responsible for his subordinates, and the wearing of a uniform by all while on duty.

The list of attendants has been examined and the fact that some of them either neglect private business in the interest of public service, or their official duties to attend to private affairs, has been established. Two, at least, either keep liquor saloons or "run" them in the names of others. Three are said to own Summer hotels, and in the business season their absence from duty has been winked at or arranged by long leaves of absence. Under Recorder Smyth many of the attendants were disciplined for various causes, and last year Judge Martine "burned his fingers" by dismissing two of Judge Fitzgerald's appointees for talking in court.

Of the forty attendants, only nine appear frankly in the City Directory as "officers" or "attendants." The names of eighteen are not in the Directory. Those of three do not appear as having any occupation. Nine pose as clerks, and John M. Oakford is published as "Superintendent, 4 West Thirteenth Street."

When Recorder Goff left the Grand Jury room he did not take with him a bundle of documents and memoranda which he had when he entered the inquisition chamber. These papers, no doubt, establish his claim in his published statement that there is room for some reform in the Court of General Sessions.

BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD

Controller Fitch Will Soon Advertise for Proposals for $2,000,000 Worth of City Securities.

For the present the city, through its Finance Department, will issue only bonds payable in gold. Controller Fitch at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made the following statement:

"I have been making a careful examination into the law regulating the sale of stocks and bonds of the city, with the view of discovering what authority, if any, exists for the issue of a gold loan. The creation of the public fund known as 'The Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York,' was effected by Chapter 322, of the Laws of 1891. Section 5 of this act provides that 'the consolidated city stock so authorized to be issued, shall be * * * conditioned to be paid in gold coin, or in the legal currency of the United States, at the option of the said controller * * *; said stock shall bear an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, if payable in the legal currency of the United States.'

"The essential features of this provision of the law were incorporated in Section 134 of the Consolidation act, which reads as follows:

"'The consolidated city stock so authorized to be issued shall be registered,' or coupon stock in sums not less than $500 each share, except as in the next section provided, conditioned to be paid in gold coin or in the legal currency of the United States, at the option of the said controller, and shall be made redeemable at a period not less than twenty years nor more than fifty years from the date thereof, said stock shall bear an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. Such interest shall be made payable quarterly or semi-annually in the City of New-York, or any other place to be fixed by the said Controller at the time of the issue of said stock.'

"I am satisfied that this section is unquestionable authority for the Controller to issue consolidated stock redeemable in gold coin, and I have therefore determined to advertise an immediate issue of stock of this character to the amount of about $2,000,000."

The Controller also said that the necessity for issuing the gold bonds grew out of the condition of the currency question, and the expectation that the United States Government would shortly issue gold bonds at 3½ per cent. Last week he tried to sell city bonds at 3 per cent. payable in currency, but there were so few bids that they were not opened. He added that it was necessary to issue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 immediately, and in order to find a market for them at the regular rate of interest, 3 per cent., it was necessary to issue bonds payable in gold.

Mayor Strong agreed with him, and the board approved of the suggestion. Controller Fitch will soon advertise for proposals for $2,000,000 in gold bonds issued for various city purposes.

CONSIDERS THE CHARGES UNFOUNDED

Herbert Bowen to be Recommended for a Consul Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning spent more than an hour hearing witnesses and discussing the nomination of two men whose appointments were opposed—Herbert Bowen of Connecticut, nominated to be Consul General at Barcelona, where he is now the Consul, and George M. Hanson, nominated to be Collector for the Passamaquaddy district, in the State of Maine. Bowen's nomination was ordered to be reported favorably, but the case of the Maine man goes over until next week.

The allegation against Bowen was that he had charged fees for his services as Consul in excess of those allowed by law. Witnesses were before the committee today, among them some of the heads of bureaus of the State Department.

The committee, after hearing the evidence, came to the conclusion that, while there might have been some errors growing out of the fees charged, they were errors of judgment such as a young man might have made, and that there was no evidence of corruption or a want of integrity on the part of the nominee.

The charges against Hanson are purely political. It was claimed that the nominee bolted the Democratic ticket during a recent campaign in the State of Maine. The case will again come up for consideration next Thursday.

"GOV." EVANS IN NO HURRY

Having Taken the Oath of Office, He Hesitates to Assume Authority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7.—H. Clay Evans, who yesterday took oath of office as Governor of Tennessee, does not appear to be in a hurry about asserting his right to the position. No legal steps have yet been taken to compel the delivery of the Executive office into his keeping.

Mr. Evans's probable course will be to perform some act required of the Governor, and then call on the courts to enforce his authority. Some of his advisers have urged that he await the conclusion of the investigation to be made of alleged frauds by the legislative committee appointed for that purpose before making any further move. This advice is founded on a belief that the investigation can be turned to Evans's advantage in spite of the partisan bias of the committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the House today Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) offered a resolution providing for an investigation of the recent Congressional elections in Tennessee and submit a present consideration. Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, and the resolution went to the Committee on Elections.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. ADIRONDACK

SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 9,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

EIGHTEEN HOURS TO SPRINGTIME!

By the fast new steamers of Old Dominion Line to Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach. A complete and delightful change. Perfect accommodations afloat and ashore. Try it and see.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

New Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.

Etruria, Feb. 2, 9 A.M.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco

OCEANIC, via Honolulu ..... Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING ..... March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC ..... April 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE ..... Friday, Feb. 8
YEMASSEE ..... Monday, Feb. 11
ALGONQUIN ..... Wednesday, Feb. 13

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Fl. and P. Line via Jacks.,
Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. & S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra ..... March 9 ... Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda ..... March 23 .. Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II. March 30 ..... Genoa
Werra ..... April 13 ..... Genoa
Fulda ..... April 27 ..... Genoa
Kaiser W. II. May 4 ..... Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

**NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPR

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL

Its Discussion with Nations Seriously Affected.

GERMANY MADE VIGOROUS PROTEST

Correspondence with Relation to the Operations of the Law Sent to the Senate by Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President, in response to the resolution of Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) of Jan. 16, to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence between this country and Germany and other nations relative to the enforcement of the tariff act of 1894, with particular reference to the enforcement of the discriminating duty on sugar.

Germany.

The first document is a memorandum from the German Ambassador, under date of July 16, 1894. The Ambassador says:

"With regard to the levying of an identical ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on sugar from all countries, with the addition of ⅛ of a cent per pound on sugar above 16 Dutch standard, the German Government will refrain from making any observations, although German sugar, since it is of better quality than the inferior grades from competing countries, is thereby placed at a disadvantage as compared with those inferior grades.

"The German Government must, however, regard the discrimination against German goods by levying a duty thereon of one-tenth of a cent additional per pound as an injury to the German trade, which cannot be reconciled with the treaty stipulations now in force between Germany and the United States. The payment of a bounty is a purely domestic matter, and is not to be considered in connection with the establishment of duties between States which, like Germany and the United States, sustain the relation of most favored nations toward each other. The United States might, for instance, with the same reason assert that German manufacturers in any particular branch of industry paid lower taxes than elsewhere, and then, in order to bring about a so-called equalization, levy a discriminating duty on the German product concerned in its importation into an American port. It is quite evident that such a view of the case would render the most-favored nation clause altogether illusory.

"While the Imperial Government cannot thus do otherwise than regard the addition of one-tenth of a cent a pound as being at variance with the treaty, the German sugar producers declare, on the basis of accurate computations, that this addition would, in fact, drive out German productions from the American market. The addition, however, falls more heavily upon the sugar industry of Germany than it does upon that of other countries paying bounties, since the German bounty, which in the year 1897 is to be discontinued entirely, is by no means as high as those of Austria and France, and does not even approximately compensate the exporter for the loss entailed upon him by the additional duty.

"The excitement which prevails in German agricultural and manufacturing circles on account of this inequitable treatment of a German production is the more vehement and the less easily resisted, inasmuch as it is generally believed that the United States, in the agreement of Aug. 22, 1891, guaranteed exemption to Germany from the duty on sugar, in return for the conversion of the conventional duties on American agricultural products and the removal of the restrictions on the importations of swine.

"However much the Imperial Government is convinced that the passage of the resolution fixing the duty on sugar, which has been adopted by the Senate, is not to be considered as an act unfriendly to Germany, yet it is so considered in many quarters. The Imperial Government is consequently unable to say whether it will be possible for it, in view of the increasing agitation on account of the proposed measure, to restrain the interested parties from demanding retaliatory action, which the Imperial Government, owing to the friendliness and fairness that characterize its intercourse with the United States, desires to avoid."

Under date of Aug. 28, the day the new tariff act took effect, the German Ambassador, in a note to Mr. Gresham, calls attention to the fact that in the course of the negotiations in the Congress of the United States in connection with the tariff, the imperial Government took the liberty to point to the fact that such a measure "could not be reconciled with the most-favored nation clause, which governs the economic relations of the two countries, but that it was rather a differentiation whereby the exportation of German sugar to the United States was more unfavorably treated than that of several other European countries." He diplomatically remarks that "The expectation that (as might have been anticipated from the long-standing relations of amity between the two nations) the consideration would not be without influence upon the decisions of the legislative bodies of the United States has, unfortunately, not been realized." The Ambassador then repeats the opinion of the Imperial Government that it still holds this discriminating duty to be out of harmony with existing stipulations, and with those tendencies which the exchange of notes of Aug. 22, 1891, called forth. This note ends with a formal protest against the discriminating duty.

In reply Mr. Gresham says that as soon as he has an opportunity to give due consideration to the important question and take the President's direction thereon he will reply. This reply was not sent until December last, and meanwhile the salt question came to the front in a note from Baron Saurma to Mr. Gresham, of Oct. 13, 1894. The imperial Government, he says, points out that in its opinion, an duty against salt imported from Germany would not be found to agree with the rights of a most-favored nation. Baron Saurma says Germany does not actually levy a duty on American salt but that it is only an internal tax, and does not provide the least protection to the internal salt industry. In a note bearing the date of Oct. 31 last Baron Saurma says: "The Imperial Government, when it decreed the prohibition of cattle, far from intending it as a retaliation, was merely prompted by veterinary considerations. * * * The Imperial Government believes the Government of the United States has the less grounds for complaint, as its own sanitary regulations are specially severe toward foreign countries."

Mr. Gresham replies Nov. 5, and says that instructions were given for an even more rigid inspection and control of cattle and dressed meats for export than those now in existence, and he concludes with the hope that the German Government will speedily revoke its prohibitory orders. Dec. 7 Mr. Gresham wrote Baron Saurma, inclosing a copy of a communication which he addressed to the President on the questions raised in his protest of Aug. 28 against the discriminating duty on sugar.

The correspondence with Germany concludes with the acknowledgment on the part of Baron Saurma of the receipt of copies of the President's message dealing with the subject, and of his intention to transmit them to the Imperial Government.

Spain.

The first intimation of retaliation in Spain appears in a cable from Mr. Gresham to Minister Taylor, Dec. 14 last, in which he says: "By imposing prohibitive duties on flour and other American products exported to the West Indies, Spain invites exercise by the President of the power of excluding Spanish products, including sugar, from the United States. * * * If Spain desires friendly commercial relations with the United States and is solicitous for the interests of her own subjects, she will at once cease imposing higher duties on flour and other American products than she imposes on like products from Canada and other countries. You will at once bring this matter to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and read to him this dispatch." Three days later, Minister Taylor replied that efforts would be made to urge the Minister for the Colonies so to rearrange the Cuban tariff as to secure to the United States treatment accorded the most favored nations.

Dec. 29, Mr. Gresham cabled Minister Taylor to urge a reply to his demand of the 14th, and this brought forth a reply from the Spanish authorities that, inasmuch as the reciprocal commercial arrangement with the United States had been abrogated by the new Tariff act, against the desire of Spain to maintain always cordial relations, they were unable to find the means to exempt products from the Cuban tariff. The Spanish authorities urged that the two Governments enter immediately upon negotiations calculated to produce an agreement that would be mutually satisfactory.

Jan. 4 Minister Taylor cabled that at a council of Ministers, Spain conceded all this Government asked, because our tariff favored Cuban sugars as against those from nations paying an export bounty. A modus vivendi was proposed as a necessary form to satisfy the requirements of the Spanish law.

In a responsive cable, Mr. Gresham called this telegram "opportune," and instructed Minister Taylor to notify the Spanish Government that, so long as it accorded us the most favored nation treatment, the President would refrain from exercising his power of discrimination or exclusion against Spanish products.

Under date of Jan. 8, Minister Taylor notified Mr. Gresham that he had perfected an agreement in accordance with his previous telegrams, the agreement to continue until terminated by either party upon six months' notice, the time specified in like agreements made by Spain with other nations. As soon as approved by the Cortes it would go into effect. The modus provided that tariff changes might be made by both nations without prejudice, provided neither discriminated against the other. If either resolved to discriminate, three months' notice must be given. This was approved by the Queen, after legislative action, Feb. 5, and it will go into effect immediately.

Brazil, San Domingo, and Guatemala.

The correspondence submitted shows that Brazil considered her reciprocity treaty at an end Jan. 1, 1895. Acknowledgment of the abrogation of these commercial arrangements was also made by the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

Italy and the Netherlands.

The correspondence with Italy and the Netherlands relates to salt and the correction of regulations concerning the collection of duty based upon erroneous information.

Denmark.

Count de Reventlow, Minister of Denmark, writing to Secretary Gresham on Jan. 19, 1895, calls attention to the placing of Denmark among the countries which indirectly allow bounties on the export of sugar, and says that the Danish Government cannot consider the levying of the additional tenth of a cent as being in conformity with treaty obligations. The tax is refunded on sugar manufactured in Denmark and exported, and bounty is paid in but one case—certain grades of sugars darker colored than Amsterdam standard No. 19, known as "melis." He solicits the good offices of Mr. Gresham to have the embargo raised in that regard to sugars from the Danish Antilles and all sugars from Denmark itself, with the exception of "melis." In replying, Jan. 30, Secretary Gresham, in view of the pendency of a bill in Congress repealing the differential duty, postpones the discussion.

Nicaragua.

Minister Guzman, under date of Jan. 9, 1895, notifies Secretary Gresham that Nicaragua considers the reciprocity treaty abrogated by the recent tariff law of the United States, and Secretary Gresham acknowledges the note on the 12th.

Great Britain.

Ambassador Pauncefote, in a memorandum to Secretary Gresham Aug. 24, 1894, assumes that the commercial agreements made under the McKinley law with the British West Indies will be terminated by the passage of the Wilson tariff law, and Secretary Gresham, the next day, coincides in those views.

Austria.

Minister De Hengelmuller, writing to Secretary Gresham. Jan. 3, 1895, enters a decided protest on behalf of Austria-Hungary against the levying of a discriminating duty on sugar imported from that country, claiming it is at variance with treaty obligations. He acknowledges that a bounty is paid in Austria-Hungary, but claims it is a domestic concern of the State which grants it, and therefore gives no right to other countries to impose additional duties, which render illusory the most favored nation principle. The result of a continuance of the existing state of things between the two countries, he says, would be that his Government would be obliged to act independently as regards the usage to be granted American products imported into Austria. It would be all the more compelled to act because under the American Tariff act of 1892 countries could secretly pay a bounty on sugar and evade the discriminating tax, while countries which pay the bounty openly would suffer.

Secretary Gresham, replying Jan. 28, states that the reciprocal agreement under the law of 1892 came to an end by the repeal of that law, and postpones the discussion pending the disposal by Congress of the differential duty law repeal bill, then pending.

Minister Hengelmuller, in reply, calls attention to and quotes the article in the treaty of 1829 providing that merchandise imported into Austria or the United States from the other country shall not pay a higher duty than when coming from any other country.

CONFIDENCE IN ANTHONY COMSTOCK

The Society for the Suppression of Vice Commends Him to the Public.

Officials of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, after investigating the charges made before the Lexow committee against Anthony Comstock, have made public a statement as follows commending him to the public:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, at its first meeting after the annual meeting held Feb. 5, 1895, having carefully examined into all the facts connected with the testimony given before the Lexow committee reflecting on the integrity of Anthony Comstock, the Secretary of the society, is of the unanimous opinion that it is absolutely false and without any basis of truth whatever.

It was the false statement of a convicted green-goods swindler, made from malice, against one who had brought him to the bar of justice and is unworthy of any credence. We have perfect confidence in the honor, integrity, and fidelity of Mr. Comstock, and most heartily commend him, and especially the interests of this society, to the confidence and support of the public.

WILLIAM A. RICE, D. D.,
Secretary Executive Committee.

The Board of Managers, composed of the following members, fully concurs in the above: Samuel Colgate, Morris K. Jesup, Welcome G. Hitchcock, Killaen Van Rensselaer, A. F. Libby, William A. Rice, D. D.; William C. Beecher, John Sinclair, John V. Cockeroft, Bowles Colgate, and Hamilton R. Fairfax.

Search Lights on War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There has been much discussion among experts regarding search lights for war ships, and on vessels now building the lights will be materially improved over the original projectors. The barrel and pedestal will be made lighter, and will be improved in shape. The arms will be made as separate parts, and will be bolted to the base. The barrel will be made to take either the Mangin or the parabolic mirror, and the mirror will be secured in place in the projector separately from the metal back.

The lamp will be of a horizontal carbon type and fitted for both automatic and hand adjustment. Electrically controlled projectors will also be capable of being worked by hand. The controller will be small, light, and watertight.

Liquid Compasses for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Navigators are interested in liquid compasses which have been issued to the Cincinnati and the Raleigh. They are fitted with a device for lifting the card off the pivot, and are intended for use in small boats. They will be kept in the boat to which they are assigned, safely and securely fastened where most convenient for use and least liable to accidental injury. They have the advantage of economy, compactness, and of being easily decipherable. They are supposed also to be more portable than the old boat-service compass and binnacle. They are to be mounted on solid blocks of pine. The Navy Department has purchased fifty of these compasses for use on its boats.

A Curious Conscription Case.

A curious case is reported by the Vienna correspondent of The London Daily News. It seems that the conscription list of a village near Graz contained the name of one "Johann Gruber," who did not appear before the military commission at the right time. As publishing the name of the delinquent did not serve, a Sergeant was deputed to discover his whereabouts, and soon succeeded. Gruber was found apparently disguised in woman's dress. The prisoner was marched off to headquarters only to be quickly released. Johann Gruber was really a woman, whose name is Johanna. The conscription official had dropped the "a," and this caused the mistake.

WIDENING OF ELM STREET

Justice Patterson Grants the Application of the City.

THREE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

The Act Under Which the Proceedings Were Taken Held Constitutional—Question of Payment of Awards.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down his decision in the matter of the application of the city authorities for the widening and extension of Elm Street. The Justice grants the application and appoints William G. Choate, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, and ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt as Commissioners. In his decision the Justice says:

This is an application made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter of the proposed opening, widening, and extending of Elm Street, in the City of New-York. It is opposed by various property owners on various grounds of objection, all of which have received careful consideration. I do not find that any of the merely technical objections are of such character as to require special reference to them now; but there are two matters of substance urged which are, from their importance, entitled to an extended expression of the views of the Court concerning them. It is claimed that the act of the Legislature under which this proceeding is taken is unconstitutional, in that it authorizes the taking of private property without just compensation. The application is made under Sections 962-1,008 of the Consolidation act, relating to New-York City, as amended by Chapter 660 of the Laws of 1893, and the chief objection now made relates to the amendments of that year. It is suggested by the Counsel to the Corporation that the mere proceeding to appoint Commissioners is one not to be embarrassed by constitutional questions, inasmuch as such appointment may be made irrespective of the question of compensation to property owners, and is not at all dependent upon that question. But I am not disposed, in a matter of so much consequence as this, to take any step whatever in the proceeding if a constitutional question is to be left for discussion for the first time at a future stage of the matter, and, therefore, I have examined that question now, and with the result that I do not regard the objection as well taken. It must now be considered as the settled law of this State that such a provision as that under consideration is not repugnant to the Constitution. The subject of payment prior to or concurrently with the taking of private property by the State or one of its municipalities, under the right of eminent domain, has been considered by the Court of Appeals in several adjudicated cases. In Sage vs. The City of Brooklyn, 89 N. Y., 195, it is said: "The courts, in considering the constitutional guaranty, have departed from what may seem its plain and natural meaning, and have held that the payment for property taken in invitum for public use need not be concurrent with the taking, but that it is sufficient if the law authorizing the taking also provides a sure, sufficient, and convenient remedy by which the owner can subsequently coerce payment by legal proceedings," and "that the pledge of the faith and credit of the State or one of its political divisions, for the payment of the property owner, accompanied with practicable and available provisions for securing the application of the public faith and credit to the discharge of the constitutional obligation of payment, has been held to be a certain and sufficient remedy within the law." In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York, 99, N. Y. 577, the doctrine of the Sage case was reasserted, and it is said in effect that where an act "puts the power of the public purse of the city behind the debt as the source of its payment," and a sufficient and convenient remedy to enforce payment in the courts is secured, the legislation does not offend against the constitutional guaranty.

The question then arises as to the sufficiency of the provisions of the Consolidation act, referred to to secure the payment to the property owner of the compensation to which he is entitled in the outset of that inquiry. It is claimed that Section 992 of that act as amenued in 1893, and as it now reads, is so defective and contradictory in its provisions that a property owner would not be sure of a prompt and complete remedy, but might be subjected to the delays and uncertainties attending doubtful constructions of ambiguous, contradictory, and mutually destructive provisions of that section. It is apparent that this section bears the clear stamp of slovenly legislation. In one and the same section it is provided that the property owner may have an action for his award, and also that he shall not have an action, but another proceeding. To those acquainted with the method of preparing for legislative consideration enactments and acts amendatory of existing statutes this contradiction is easily accounted for, but the fact remains, that as the section reads there are two inconsistent provisions. One does not, however, by necessary legal interpretation nullify the other, nor does it destroy so much whatever of the legislative intent. An inspection of the prior statute, and an understanding of what the Legislature proposed to accomplish by the amendment of 1893 will show that it was intended that the provision concerning an action should be superseded by that furnishing the more summary and expeditious remedy by mandamus. Under such circumstances the rule of construction is well settled, although it is one only to be resorted to in extreme cases, and where all efforts to reconcile conflicting provisions are futile; and such is the case here. The rule referred to is, "that if the latter part of a statute be repugnant to the former part, it shall stand, and so far as it is repugnant to a repeal of the former part because it was last agreed to by the makers of the statute." (Quoted from Bacon's Abridgement in Harrington vs. Trustees of Rochester, 10 Wend., 547,) and in Sedwick on Statute L. it is stated in the same words. This rule is peculiarly applicable here. The provisions concerning actions in the amendment of 1893 is exactly in the same words as the corresponding provision in the act of 1882.

It was the last-named act that was to be amended, and it cannot be conceived that the Legislature intended to amend it by re-enacting and at the same time nullifying it. It is evident it was intended to substitute something else for it, and that was done by declaring the remedy by action should not be given, but instead the speedier, more effective, and more readily enforcible remedy by mandamus should be given to the property owner, thereby insuring him not only the remedy which would bring him his money, but which would compel its payment by process against the persons of the officials who should refuse to execute the mandate of the court.

Such being the reasonable and only admissible construction of the statute, the provisions it makes for payment fulfill the requirements of the law and furnish a sure, sufficient, and convenient remedy by which payment of awards may be compelled. All damages, with interest from the date at which title is vested in the city and costs, are to be paid first from the fund for street and park opening, provided for by existing laws. If that payment is not made, the court in which the proceedings are pending shall require and direct the Controller to pay the same from that fund.

If that were all, the objections taken would be valid. But the further provision is made that if damages awarded exceed the balance of the specific fund first to be resorted to after deducting outstanding claims against it, the Controller shall raise the required money by the issue and sale of revenue bonds, and may be compelled by the courts to do so by mandamus, on the application of the person to whom the damages have been awarded. It seems to me that these provisions fully secure the property holder and furnish a certain and secure remedy for the payment of his compensation, and that he has behind him the whole security of the municipal purse and the power of the court to compel the purse holder to open it for him.

It is further urged in opposition to the application that the condition of the city debt is such that it has nearly reached the limit of 10 per cent. referred to in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that as all indebtedness exceeding 10 per cent. of the valuation of real estate subject to taxation is void, the indebtedness for this projected improvement may not be enforcible against the city. This is a most serious contention, and if it were true in fact, I should certainly decline to make any order in the matter. But it is not true according to the sworn statements presented of the Controller and other officials connected with the City Government.

The indebtedness of the city as it stands is the test of the matter, and according to the affidavit of Controller Fitch the situation is as follows:

Valuation for all purposes of taxation of real estate in the City of New-York for 1894, was $1,613,057,735.

Ten per cent. of which is $161,305,733.50.

Net funded debt, Dec. 31, 1894, $104,078,-820.81, Leaving a margin within the 10 per cent. of $57,226,952.69.

I must be guided by the verified official figures in taking this amount. It is urged, however, that other improvements authorized by law will absorb all this and more, and that the cost of the rapid-transit improvement and various other matters must be taken into consideration on this particular application. But no reason is shown why the other improvements should take precedence of this. Not a dollar of indebtedness has been incurred for the rapid-transit measure; its cost has not been ascertained, nor has any contract been made in relation to it. Mr. Fitch says, in an affidavit made by him and presented by the Corporation Counsel, that he is a member of the Rapid-Transit Commission, and that the length, route, method of construction, and cost thereof have none of them been determined as yet, so that it is impossible for any one to say what amount, if any, the city will be compelled to pay for the construction of the route.

Surely every public improvement in the City of New-York is not to be stopped until all those things are determined and the indebtedness incurred. That its cost when ascertained and indebtedness is incurred for it will raise the city's debt to the constitutional limit is not proved, but only prophesied, and if the latter method is to be resorted to at all, the indications all are, as the affidavits of the city authorities referred to show, that there will be ample margin during the next five years and within the 10 per cent. for all indebtedness of every kind, including $50,000,000 for rapid-transit purposes.

The objections are overruled and the order asked for will be made.

In conclusion, the Justice says that "the matter is one of great importance, the improvement a costly one, and the interests of the property holders so serious that they should be confided to the care of men of the highest character and of great experience." He therefore says he has concluded to appoint Mr. Choate, ex-Judge Truax, and ex-Collector Erhardt as Commissioners.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE SALES REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Northwest Corner of First Avenue and Thirteenth Street Sells for $51,000 at Auction.

Mr. Joseph H. Mahan has bought the four-story brownstone dwelling 308 West Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. C. Sander has sold to A. Sohst, at $13,500, the three-story dwelling 240 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

The Ayer Building to be erected is at the northwest corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, not Franklin Street, as stated.

Mrs. E. Robinson has sold to Mrs. B. Bechhold, at about $34,000, the four-story flat at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 22 by 75 by 96.4.

Mr. S. Lilienthal has sold to R. Libas the five-story flat 211 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Among the recorded mortgages in Wednesday's issue was one of $225,000, by David L. Newborg and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution, on the property at 699 Broadway, and 3 to 7 West Fourth Street. It takes the place of one for $260,000 on the same property, which has been paid off, thus reducing the indebtedness by $35,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham offered for sale in partion the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 43.3 by 80, with three four-story brick buildings with stores and one two-story brick building with store. The bidding began at $55,000, and was pushed rapidly up to $51,000, at which figure it was secured by Thomas Plunkett.

Mr. Ingraham also sold, under foreclosure, at $7,500, to the plaintiff, Terence McGuire, the three-story brick dwelling 108 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 121.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11. To the same, at $525, he sold the undivided one-third part of the three-story brick dwelling 35 Bank Street, 25 by 95, subject to a life estate and liens. To E. Wilmer, at $30,585, he sold, under foreclosure, the five-story brick front and rear tenements at 125 Suffolk Street, west side, 100 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100.

The only auction sale to-day to take place at 111 Broadway is the following:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 404 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 66 feet east of First Avenue, 28 by 180, six-story brick factory, with boilers, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $36,620.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, seven-story brick flat, by John Schnoering of 600 West End Avenue; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 219 feet east of Bergen Avenue, two-story brick stable and dwelling, by Frederick Schnauffr of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northeast corner of Jerome Avenue, one-story frame shed, by George H. Huber; cost, $250.

Nos. 733 and 735 Broadway, ten-story brick office building, by Jeremiah C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $180,000.

Broome Street, north side, from Broadway to Mercer Street, twelve-story brick office building, by John T. Williams of 871 Madison Avenue; cost, $350,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 133.8 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story brick store, by Clarence M. Fowler of 40 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 1,135 and 1,137 First Avenue, five-story brick tenement, by Morris Steinhardt of 648 Madison Avenue; cost, $12,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, five-story brick flat, by Felix Krupp of Bayonne, N. J.; cost, $18,000.

No. 218 East Sixth Street, five-story brick flat and store, by Jacob Klingenstein of 235 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, seven-story brick store, by Isadore Hoffstadt of 20 West Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, four-story brick flat, by John Frees of 612 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $13,000.

No. 30 West Forty-eighth Street, by Joseph J. Little, alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $300.

No. 47 Lawrence Street, by D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 281.2 feet west of Sixth Avenue, by Edison Electric Illuminating Company, alterations to two-story brick light station; cost, $750.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The total amount realized on Wednesday by the sale at auction of the late Daniel McCabe's property was $291,600. The estate included thirty-two parcels. Ernestus Gulick bought the one-story frame store 865 Fulton Street, at $6,200. Peter H. McNulty bought 73 Fulton Street, southeast corner of York Street, four-story brick store building, at $9,200. Nos. 705, 705½, 707, and 707½ Fulton Street, four two-story frame store buildings, sold at from $7,000 to $7,500 each. The two-story frame stable, 492 Clermont Avenue, sold at $2,925. The two-story frame store buildings, 1,373 to 1,387 Fulton Street, went at from $3,700 to $9,700 each, the latter being for a parcel 21 feet front, the others being 17.4 feet front each. Nos. 406 to 410 McDonough Street, three two-story frame dwellings, sold at from $2,775 to $2,850 each. The three-and-one-half story brownstone dwelling, 67 South Oxford Street, brought $10,850. The block front on the north side of Fulton Street, between Washington Avenue and St. James Place, with ten three-story brownstone front store buildings, sold at $10,900 for the Washington Avenue corner; $12,750 for the adjoining one, and the others at $11,550, $15,100, $13,225, $12,700, $14,000, $13,300, $19,400, and $19,000, the latter price being for the St. James Place corner. The four-story brick building, with store, 386 Myrtle Avenue, sold at $8,500, and the adjoining similar properties at 388 to 392, sold for $8,825, $8,750, and $9,000, respectively. The three-story brick and stone dwelling, 148 Clinton Avenue, brought $10,200. The prices obtained were regarded as fair. Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan was the auctioneer.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Kerrigan sold to Taylor Jelliffe, plaintiff, at $2,000, the two-story brick mill, &c., on the east side of Vesta Avenue, 10 feet north of Belmont Avenue, 95 by 100. To John L. Young, plaintiff, at $6,000, he sold the two-and-one-half story brick dwelling, 852 Greene Avenue, 20 by 100. To Clarence B. Smith, plaintiff, at $1,350, he sold the two-story frame house, 1,628 Dean Street, 13 by 107.2½. To Lawrence Martin, at $5,800, he sold the three-story brick house, 471 Macon Street, 19 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold, at $3,000, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the four-story brick dwelling on the south side of President Street. 246.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 81.7.

The William P. Rae Company sold to M. Solomon, at $6,000, the three two-story frame dwellings, 94 to 96 Guernsey Street, 57 by 100 by irregular.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-second Street, north side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 30 by 51.6; $9,000; Stephen C. Halstead, owner.

Lorimer Street, east side, 80 feet south of Richardson Street, three-story flat and store; $4,000; Martin Reynolds, owner.

Palmetto Street, north side, 325 feet east of Irving Avenue, two-story stable and dwelling, 25 by 62; $4,000; George Leich, owner.

Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, three-story frame flat and store; $3,000; Harry Stafford, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

NASSAU ST, n e corner of Beekman St, 85.3x69.11x85.2x69.6; Sidney E. Morse to Nathaniel Niles, ½ part..... $1

26TH ST, s s, 235.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Gottlieb Rothenberger to Georgine J. Rothenberger..... 14,000

85TH ST, 166 West; Lillian Davis to Nathan Van Bell..... 1

78TH ST, 134 West; Leo Sonneborn and wife to Isaac Guggenheim..... 1

88TH ST, 64 and 66 West; John Casey and wife to Louis Ottmann.. 100

88TH St, 47 West; William Buhler to Caroline A. Buhler..... 10

82D ST, s s, 177.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.2x 102.2; Herman Ruschmeyer and wife to Edward Miehling..... 28,000

72D ST, 18 East; Robert W. Taller and wife to Jacob H. Schiff..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 175x102.2; Richard W. Buckley and wife to Robert McCafferty..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; Robert McCafferty and others to Charlotte M. Tytus..... 83,300

77TH ST, 407 East; Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., referee, to Moses K. Wallach..... 17,500

WADSWORTH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 37.6x100; Joseph W. Wood and wife to Frederick F. B. Rawson..... 1

130TH ST, s s, 203 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to J. Van Vechten Olcott..... 1,250

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 98; Justus Stoehr and wife to William Umbach..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Emma Britz to William E. Hoffmann and wife, ½ part..... 5,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x100; Susan L. Wright to Samuel Green..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x100; Samuel Green and wife to Emma Krug..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Nicholas M. Weser to Charles Parks..... 10

DOWNING ST, 46 and 48; Emma Krug to Samuel Green..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 344.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 34x140; Clarence M. Fowler and others to Marcus Nathan..... 4,200

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25 x99.11; Susan L. Wright to Samuel Green..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 16.11 ft s of 32d St, 20.9x30x irregular; James J. and Annie Naughton and Catharine Goff to James Naughton..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 33.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; Susan L. Wright to Samuel Green..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 99.9 ft e of 2d Av, 0.3x 102.2; John E. Hoffmire to Grace O. Hoffmire..... 30

WOODRUFF AV, n s, part of Lot 64 and Lot 63, map of Fairmount, 25x144.6x25x144.3, and other property; Cecilia A. Buttikofer and others, heirs of John Buttikofer, to Edward F. Buttikofer..... 5

GARDNER ST, n s, 265.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Carl E. Randrup and wife to John W. Thorns..... 1,600

PENFOLD AV, s s, Lots 121 and 122, map of George Wolfe, to Joseph Murphy and wife to Edward H. Graham..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 136 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x03.8x18.9x93.10; Marcus Nathan and wife to Clarence M. Fowler and another..... 7,500

123D ST, s s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, old line x262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Irene N. Collord and husband to Mary B. O'Donnell..... 12,750

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; George F. Miatt to Walter D. Stone..... 10

122D ST, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; John D. Taylor and wife to L. Shanley Davis..... 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 17th St, 102.6 ft to s line, Nicholas Av, 102.3 to street x62.11; Mordaunt Bodine and wife to Samuel McMillan..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Richard Dudensing, Jr., to Henry Rudolph..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.11x400; Edward I. Browne, trustee for Henry S. Sayles, to George T. Miatt..... 144,000

WOODRUFF AV, n s, part of lot 63, map of Fairmount, 50x146.4x 50x145.8; Edward F. Buttikofer and others, heirs, to John Buttikofer..... 5

WOODRUFF AV, n s, lot 65, same map, 25x142.6; same to John W. Buttikofer..... 5

WOODRUFF AV, n s, part of lot 64 and lot 63, same map, 25x144.6; same to Lillian G. Buttikofer..... 5

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 569.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Jerome Park Villa Sites and Improvement Company to Frank B. Meslier..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 19 ft n of Troy, or West 12th St, 20.32.6x26.4x15.6; also, West 12th St, n s, 23 ft w of 8th Av, 23x80; executors of Bradish Johnson and Lucy A. Carroll to Anson L. Carroll and others..... 10

Recorded Mortgages.

BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to United States Fire Insurance Company; s s of 75th St, 105 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... $29,000

SAME to Edward Brennan and another; s of 75th St, 104.10 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 36,000

BLAUNER, Jacob, and another to Emanuel Katz; 134 Rivington St, 1 year..... 2,500

COLEMAN, Mary C., and another to Alfred McIntire; 515 West End Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CIMINO, Vito, and another to I. P. Smith and others; 175 Hester St, secures lease..... ....

DERSCH, Adam, and wife to Adam Dersch, Sr.; 1,586 Washington Av, 4 years..... 1,167

FORBES, Henry G., to James McCreery; n s of 106th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 71,707

SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; same property, (three mortgages,) 1 year.. 90,000

GRAAU, George, and wife to Thekla Rohe; n s of 35th St, 495.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HAYWARD, Hattie L., and another to A. N. Rogers; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and Valentine Av, demand..... 500

HAYWARD, Charles M., and wife to Henry Astenheld; same property, 1 year..... 1,043

JONES, Louis M., to M. J. Radway; n e corner of Broadway and 8th St, 18 years..... 5,000

KALISKE, Gustav, and others to Charles Katzenberg and another 118 Broome St, 3 years..... 4,000

LYNCH, Elizabeth, to W. H. Hewlett; e s of Mott St, 158.11 ft n of Spring St, 1 year..... 2,500

LAITTAIDA, Carlo, to the State Bank; e s of 1st Av, 19.11 ft s of 114th St, note..... 2,000

MATT, George T., to E. I. Browne, as trustee; n s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (five mortgages,) 1 year..... 124,000

McMILLAN, Samuel, to Mordaunt Bodine; s w corner of 7th Av and 117th St, 1 year..... 3,350

NEWTON, Henry J., and wife to J. H. Hudson, trustee; n s of 13th St, extends from 9th Av to Hudson St, 3 years..... 130,000

NILES, Nathaniel, and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts, 4 years..... 575,000

O'DONNELL, Mary B., to Anna M. Collord; n s of 123d St, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

PUGH, Paul B., and wife to Alexander Walker and another; s s of 94th St, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 50,500

PAPA, Ainello, and wife to Pasquale Frasca; n s of 113th St, 93 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 1,500

REGAN, John, and wife to John F. Crotty; n s of 134th St, 315 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 2,161

RIGGS, Rebecca F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 39th St, 322.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SULLIVAN, Ellen O., and another to Amelia Van Tassell; Lexington Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 103d St, 5 years.... 10,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.

No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.

NO DELAY.

APPLY TO

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL EST

Friday
Feb. 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

MRS. WYSE ON THE STAND

She Tells the Story of Her Life After Marrying Mr. Wyse.

DECLARES HIS HABITS WERE VILE

Says He Drank Heavily and When Under the Influence of Liquor Used Language She Would Not Repeat.

A crowd of people that packed the Special Term room of the Superior Court to the doors yesterday listened to Mrs. William S. Wye's story of her domestic trials. Shortly after noon she took the stand, and when court adjourned, her direct examination was still in progress.

Mrs. Wyse is a very attractive-looking woman. Her dress is quiet and refined, and in the height of fashion. Her gray hair is always faultlessly arranged.

Her self-possession is marvelous. In the face of the grave accusations regarding her past life made against her by her husband, who is seeking to recover the $150,000 worth of property he made over to her, Mrs Wyse faced the crowd as calmly as if she was at an afternoon reception.

Mr. Wyse, who says he took her out of a disorderly house in 1873 and married her, sat almost at her feet and kept his eyes fixed upon her face. But she paid little or no attention to him, and when by chance her glance met his her face remained as calm and unruffled as before.

At times, when she looked in his direction, there was just the suspicion of a smile in her keen eyes, but this faded out almost instantly, and she went on with the thread of her story in a quiet dispassionate manner, her voice never rising above an ordinary conversational tone. E. J. Hinsdale, who appears for Mrs. Wyse, conducted the examination, and in response to his questions she said:

"I was married to Mr. Wyse in 1873 at my cousin's house in Buffalo. We came at once to New-York. My husband's house, 28 East Twenty-third Street, was leased at the time, but we secured the first floor, and went to live there. Afterward, when the lease expired, I took the management of the house, letting out the upper part. I collected the rents and deposited them in bank in my own name."

"What were Mr. Wyse's habits during your married life from 1879 to 1883?"

"He was in the habit of staying out late and drinking."

"What was his language on such occasions?"

"It was such as I cannot repeat here; it was vile and profane."

Mrs. Wyse then testified that she first went abroad in 1879, and then upon her arrival in Paris wrote at once to her husband that she could not live with him again, but he induced her to change her mind, and for a time they lived happily. He promised to reform.

"Did he keep his promises?"

"He did for a time. Then he began drinking again and staid out all night. Sometimes as late as 7 o'clock in the morning."

"When he stayed out that long, what were his habits?"

"He would stay in bed as late as 8 P. M."

"What effect did that have on you?"

"It made me very nervous and unhappy."

Mrs. Wyse said that during the campaign for the election of Governor in 1882 her husband drank very hard, and that after returned to Europe in the latter part of December, 1882.

"Was he ever unkind to you when he was sober?"

"No, he was always kind to me when he had not been drinking."

Mrs. Wyse said that soon after her arrival in Paris she received a letter from her husband asking her to meet him in London.

"I wired that I would meet him in Paris," she went on, "and Mr. Wyse arrived in Paris and we remained together until June, when I went to Carlsbad, and he went to London. Subsequently Mr. Wyse told me he had engaged passage for our return.

"I said that I could not live with him again. That life was too short, and that he was ruining mine and wasting his money. He then promised to convey his property to me."

"What did you say to that?"

"At first I told him I would not accept it all, what I wanted him to do was to behave, but I could not live with him. His friends begged me to return to him, and after receiving his solemn promise to reform, returned with him. I told him I was willing that he should stay out until even 11 o'clock at night if he would return sober. For a while he attended to his business, and did not drink. I reminded him of his promise to give me the house, and he said: 'I will give it to you, I always intended to do so.'"

"Did he transfer it to you willingly?"

"Yes, he seemed perfectly willing to give it to me."

Mrs. Wyse said things got so bad that she left her husband in 1884. She afterward went back to him. Then they took rooms at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he began to drink hard again, and she left him once more. They went to the Palace Hotel in San Francisco in 1888. Here, she said, Mr. Wyse made the head porter his boon companion, and also associated with sporting men of bad character. For three days and three nights he was on a continuous spree, and she then had his belongings put out of the room in which they had slept. After this he disappeared and the clerk told her he had gone back to New-York, after refusing to pay her bills.

"When I got back to New-York I heard he had made scandalous statements about me. I took rooms at the Cambridge, and he called on me. I reproached him with what he had done, and he expressed great sorrow.

"He promised to retract what he had said, and I replied, 'Oh, that will do no good; you cannot give me back my good name.'"

There was a slight tremor in Mrs. Wyse's voice as she said this, but the next moment her tone was as firm as ever, as she told that she had taken her husband back again.

"Why did you do so?" asked Mr. Hinsdale.

"I can't exactly explain. I suppose because I thought it to be my duty to do so."

"After you returned to live with your husband at the Cambridge Hotel, did Mr. Wyse write the letters of retraction which he had promised to do?"

"Yes."

She told how they were prepared, and that Wyse read them and copied them. They were then mailed to a number of persons. One of these letters, sent to Judge Carpenter of San Francisco, was read. It was dated "Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 26, 1888." After saying that his object in writing the letter was to tell how unjust he had been to his wife, Wyse went on to say that his wife had always been just and kind to him, and was a good woman. He then stated that he was not in his right mind and was insane when he was under the influence of drink.

He retracted all the things he had said against his wife, and said that her good judgment had saved him from investing his money in bad schemes. He mentioned, especially, a starch speculation, which, he said, had turned out just as his wife predicted it would. He begged Mr. Carpenter to hold him correct the charges he had made against his wife, which, he declared, were absolutely false.

Several other letters to the same effect were read. In some of them Wyse admitted that drink had affected his mind.

To-day Mrs. Wyse's examination will be continued. A lively time is expected when Mr. Lamb, counsel for the husband, takes her in hand for cross-examination.

NOW SUING GEN. H. C. YOUNG.

Mrs. Collins Claims Over $6,000 Was Paid to Aid Mrs. Young.

It is a generally accepted theory about the County Court House that if all the suits growing out of the matrimonial trouble of Gen. Henry C. Young and his wife should suddenly be withdrawn there would be a big gap in many of the calendars.

Gen. Young is a wealthy Ohioan, and lives in Paris, where he manages to make a good figure on an income of $30,000 a year. He was formerly secretary of Bradstreet's, and is well known as a soldier and business man.

Mrs. Young was formerly Mrs. Louise Smith, the divorced wife of Robert Smith of this city. Almost from the date of their marriage the Youngs have been in the courts, and one of the numerous suits came up yesterday for trial before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court.

The couple separated in Paris in December, 1888. Gen. Young says that his wife abandoned him for reasons which have not yet been disclosed, while Mrs. Young insists that such is not the fact, and that her husband turned her out of the hotel in Paris, and ever since then she has been compelled to rely upon the generosity of her friends and relatives for support.

Those who have aided Mrs. Young since she and her husband have been separated are her sister, Mrs. Caroline M. Collins, and her mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Goodnow. They have both been liberal in the hope that some day the General would be compelled to refund moneys which they paid out for Mrs. Young.

The action, which was on trial yesterday, was one brought by Mrs. Collins to compel Gen. Young to pay her $6,408, which had been furnished to his wife for the necessaries of life from December, 1888, when they separated, to Feb. 15, 1893. Part of the money was supplied by Mrs. Collins and the rest by Mrs. Goodnow.

Gen. Young, in defending the suit, says that when his wife "abandoned" him in Paris, he had a notice published in different papers in Europe and this country to the effect that she had left his bed and board without just cause, and he would not be responsible for any debts that she might incur. He, therefore, insists that he cannot be held liable for the money claimed in this action.

Gen. and Mrs. Young were married in Meriden, Conn., in 1886, notwithstanding the decree of divorce obtained against her by her husband in this State, which forbade her marrying again. Her mother, Mrs. Goodnow, was then and is now a resident of Worcester, Mass., and her sister lives in Geneva, N. Y. After the separation in Paris, Gen. Young brought an action for a divorce from his wife, but that was discontinued, and he went to Ohio and instituted an action there for limited divorce.

She made a defense to that action, and he failed to appear, and the court gave her a judgment and awarded her $40,000. He then sued to have the marriage annulled, because she had married him in violation of the decree which her former husband got, prohibiting her from marrying again. That suit was also dropped, as the marriage was legally performed in Connecticut, and was considered valid here. The General also has an action pending against Mrs. Collins to recover $100,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Mrs. Young was the main witness upon the trial yesterday. She is a bright and attractive young woman. She was stylishly attired in black. She testified that her husband "kicked" her out of his hotel in Paris about Dec. 1, 1888. She said that she was left without a cent.

On cross-examination Mrs. Young was asked by Mr. Baker, a lawyer of Cincinnati, who represents the General:

"As a matter of fact, you borrowed from some man in the hotel in Paris the money to come to this country?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was he?"

"S. W. Craig."

"Does he live in France permanently?"

"He has lived there for twenty years."

"Is he an American?"

"Yes, sir."

"About how much money did you borrow?"

"Two thousand francs."

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

TWO JUDGES GO TO LAW.

Messrs. Follet and Parker Suing to Get Their Extra Allowance.

It isn't often that judges are compelled to take a dose of their own medicine and go to law. Justices Follet and Parker of the Supreme State, who belong in the interior of the State, but who have been sitting for some time in this city, just at present find themselves in this predicament. They can't get the extra allowance given to them by the city for their services here, and through Elihu Root they have obtained from Judge Freedman of the Superior Court an order directing Controller Fitch to show cause why he should not pay them.

The trouble, like many others, is due to the adoption of the new Constitution. Under the old Constitution it was provided that where Judges of the Supreme Court from other counties were assigned to duty in this county in the General Term they should be paid at a rate not exceeding $5,000 a year. Judges who sit in other departments of the court than the General Term are paid at the rate of $10 a day in addition to the salary they receive in their own county.

The question has arisen whether these Judges are entitled to this compensation under the new law. Their money is in the hands of the Controller, but he has declined to pay it until there is a judicial decision settling the matter in controversy. The matter will come up to-day.

MISS LYONS'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Seeks to Recover $30,000 from the Elevated Railroad Company.

Miss Agnes Lyons's $30,000 damage suit against the Elevated Railway Company was continued yesterday before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas. Miss Lyons was injured in a collision at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.

Dr. Allen Fitch, the plaintiff's physician, testified that, besides internal troubles, she had a lateral and posterior curvature of the spine, and that her injuries were permanent. Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. Townsend gave testimony in corroboration. Col. E. C. James appeared for the elevated company, and Nelson and G. Washbourne Smith are the counsel for the plaintiff.

Col. James, in his opening for the defense, said he would show that the plaintiff had been afflicted with spinal trouble in her infancy, and that her present condition was due to an injury she had received in her youth.

Harriet Terrell testified that the plaintiff lived with her and her mother when she was a baby and up to her sixteenth year. She said she was always rather delicate, and that for a year she wore a brace around her neck to keep her head up and her shoulders down.

The case will go on to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

53—Hennessy vs. Myers. 91—Beebe vs. Steamship Yumuri. 77—United States vs. Steam Vessel Fanwood. 78—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Lampasas. 79—Westervelt vs. Steamship Guilmalt. 80—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 40,000 feet of lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 85—Howell vs. Schooner Mary L. Peters. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Adjourned cases.

1—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 2—Gould M. Company vs. Kroder. 3—Central Trust Company vs. Schenectady Street Railway Company. 4—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company. 5—National Cordage Company vs. Schnelble.

Cases Noticed.—6—Hupfeld vs. Automatic Piano Company. 7—Seeley vs. Newton Electric Light and Power Company. 8—Moore vs. Steljes. 9—Carothers Company vs. Stanley-Bradley Publishing Company. 10—Sesmaisons vs. Tribune Association. 11—Young vs. Foerster. 12—Imperial C. Company vs. Stern.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Bridget Keenan, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argued by George W. Cothran for appellant, Adelbert Moot for respondent.

Margaret B. Thompson, as administratrix, vs. Buffalo Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Porter Norton for appellant, George W. Cothran for respondent.

Catharine Haines, as administratrix, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by James F. Gluck for appellant, George W. Cothran for respondent.

Ernest St. George Lough and others, as survivors, &c., appellants, vs. A. Emelius Outerbridge and others.—Argued by Treadwell Cleveland for appellants, Wilhelmus Mynders for respondents.

Alanson S. Page and others vs. Charles G. Roebling, as executor, appellant.—Argued by Willis B. Dowd for appellant, David P. Morehouse for respondent.

The court will take a recess to-morrow for two weeks.

The day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 50, 144, 153, 109, 161, 167.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

39—Noyac vs. Whiteside Cottage Association. 24—Sturges vs. Campbell. 17—Casola vs. Vasquez. 84—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 81—Talmadge vs. Seaman.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Balfour vs. Rome.

Class II.—2—Thomas Adams' Company vs. Albert.

Class IV.—3—La Fetra vs. Hopcraft. 4—Putnam vs. Elchele. 5—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Stevens.

Class VII.—6—Arnold vs. Seegert. 7—Allison vs. Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange. 8—Cohen vs. Chebra Bikur Cholim Benai Israel. 9—Fitch vs. Lord.

Class VIII.—10—McGovern vs. Yule. 11—Delafon vs. Yule. 12—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 13—Bearns vs. Burras. 14—Stokes vs. Stokes. 15—Weekes vs. Buck. 16—Mason vs. Silberstone. 17—Huensch vs. Pulitzer. 18—American National Bank of Omaha vs. Roeder. 19—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 20—McCready vs. Fitzpatrick. 21—O'Connell vs. P. Cox Shoe Company. 22—Ungaro vs. Watkinson. 23—Mendelson vs. New-York Novelty Company. 24—Throckmorton vs. Evening Post Publishing Company. 25—Fishl vs. Sexton. 26—Pequenock National Bank vs. Quigley. 27—Kelly vs. Read. 28—People, &c., vs. Home Benefit Association. 29—Cohen vs. Black. 30—Pratt vs. Tanquerey. 31—Coffin vs. Hillery.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Demurrer.—205—Walmsley vs. H. I. Horton Company.

Law and Fact.—579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1888—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint & Co. vs. Phelps. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 1889—Rath vs. Simon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2358—Keene vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Kohler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Brewcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bachacha vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the other parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—2271¼—Tallman vs. Schwenke. 5359—Davis vs. Smith. 5620—Wallach vs. Crosby. 5847—Napa Valley Wine Company vs. Francesconi. 5978—Campbell vs. Savage. 5987—Lewis vs. Meyer. 5944—Clarke vs. Williams Typewriter Company. 5850—Flaccus vs. Doetschman.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

95—Jacobson vs. Drescher. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 94—Viles vs. Viles. 8—Milliken vs. Keppler. 28—McCutcheon vs. Dunham. 90—Edison Electric Company vs. Gastavino Fireproof Company. 97—Poppe vs. Poppe. 25—Klebisch vs. Seidler. 4—Petrakian vs. Arbeely. 69—Fishel vs. Tofette. 30—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 34—Fitzpatrick vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 77—Kaliske vs. Well. 86—Dayton vs. H. B. Claflin Company. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 105—Lane vs. Esselborn.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14—Long vs. Long.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 2680—Lhowe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 868—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2491—Hamel vs. Culver. 1081—Deery vs. Sternberger. 862—Second National Bank vs. Curtis. 1028—Peters vs. Van Opstal. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 1186—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 883—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 2612—Sefton vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

587—Wyse vs. Wyse.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR CORRT—Trial Term—Part, III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1041—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada and California Mage Company. 627—Rappaport vs. Clayman. 909—Harding vs. Thaden. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary L. Culver, Avery Gallup, Rachel A. Dunham, Christine Hoffman, Teresa Klug, Magdalena Lantz, Mary Lahy, John A. Post, and John I. Hasbrouck.

At 2 P. M.—Margaret A. McCarthy, Marie A. Renne, William Gee, Bernard A. G. Reuter, and Charles T. Nichols.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1026—Contested will of Margaret O'Neil.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 1251—Dimond vs. Kelster. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 804¼—Raeuig vs. Brien. 783—Greenstone vs. Hoff. 1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Same vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 686—Israel vs. Jordan. 453—White vs. Stanton. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 1323—Foley vs. Dewey. 1333—Kuschlowitz vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 601—Steen vs. Conried. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 411—Hecht vs. Smith. 334—Kidney vs. McGrath. 216—Louis vs. Cohen. 882—Rogan vs. Schmidt. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 784—Epstein vs. Fargo. 844—Ammon vs. Schmidt. 838—Armblard vs. Frank. 572—Hausen vs. Boyd. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 362—Milne vs. Bogaro. 831—Davis vs. Welwood. 3352½—Frendenheim vs. Raduziner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

992—Gansfried vs. Steinberger. 1338—Schidrowicz vs. Luther. 1175—Willis vs. Smith. 1287—Goelet vs. Vonbous. 1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1076—Hofle vs. Scheuer. 1163—Heutlein vs. Taintor. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 1009—Stern vs. Man. 1189—Harlem vs. Simpson. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 983—Guerrin vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 1191—Rosenburg vs. Ehrlich. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1116—Wintringham vs. Robinson. 1093—Johnson Engineering Company vs. Palmer. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 3204½—Treadwell vs. Deming. 1131—Mannberger vs. Montinier. 1269—Bartels vs. Kennedy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2563—Weill vs. Dorr. 3385—Bleistift vs. Gantz. 3302—Bernstein vs. Cohen. 3426—Friedman vs. Dunlap. 3408—Althaus vs. Mehrhoff. 3443—D. & M. Koehler & Sons' Company vs. Palmer. 3445—Young vs. Nye. 3439—Spiegel vs. Cohen. 3384—Stern vs. Buckl. 3446—Ablowich vs. Levy. 3368—Evans vs. Springer Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Michael Cappezutto. 2—William F. McCarthy.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.

1—Walter A. Reilly. 2—Simon Goldfarb. 3—Philip Miller. 4—Felicia Priore and James La Covets. 5—Mary Fish. 6—John Tracey. 7—Edward Maurer. 8—Ching Hing. 9—Walter Dull. 10—John Cronin. 11—Thomas Dunn. 12—Isaac Schlanger and Jacob Pomerance. 13—George Hittmeir. 14—Charles Rothschild. 15—Minnie Stein.

Pleadings—1—Andrew Burns and James Daly. 2—Christian Berger. 3—Albert Beyer. 4—William Millerson. 5—Helena Burns. 6—Curt Fleischauer. 7—Andrew Kramer and Philip Kramer. 8—James Higgins. 9—Joseph Solski. 10—John B. Doyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—William Roesch. 2—Susan Brown. 3—James Grant and George Brigham. 4—Thomas McCormack. 5—Thomas Cummings. 6—Nicola Lanza. 7—John Kerwin. 8—Max Weinstein. 9—Harry Wolf. 10—August Rohn. 11—George Wilson and George Davis. 12—Frank Scrimmazi. 13—John O'Mara. 14—Clarence Lindo. 15—John Foley. 16—Patrick W. Burke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Lewis for The People.

1—Thomas Frank Walsh. 2—Peter Laney. 3—George Schneider. 4—Henry Herberg. 5—Barney Kerbel. 6—Salo A. Horwitz. 7—Edward Grinnon. 8—William Hughes. 9—Lena Schneider. 10—James Murphy. 11—Lawrence Crane.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—In re Mayor, &c., to acquire title to public parks, &c., (In re Anderson et al)—R. M. S. Putnam.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—I. Gorman vs. Gansevoort Bank—John R. Abney.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Marrener vs. Griffiths—Alfred B. Cruikshank.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Edwin P. Alvord vs. The Gardiner & Alvord Company—J. E. Mullen. People, &c., vs. The Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, (limited)—Daniel T. Hoag.

SUPERIOR COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Justus Oesterlein vs. Herman Betz—William H. Ricketts. Sophia E. Beach vs. Jacob B. Weinberg—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Henry W. Linson vs. John Lennon—William C. Reddy. Charles C. Camerden vs. Lemuel Pomeroy—S. Warren Ingalls.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.

881⅛—Walker vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad.—1378—Hudson vs. Hudson. 743—Roberts vs. Blunck.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Cullen, J.

51¾—Newcomb vs. Wright. 78—Lahey vs. Case et al. 91—Adams vs. Quaritius. 92—Johnson vs. Ferris. 93—Phillips vs. Barse. 94—McLaughlin vs. Schultz. 95—Hall vs. Hall. 96—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick. 97—Neufier vs. Clauss. 98—Milk Bottlers' Federation vs. Van Wagenen. 99—Schoonmaker vs. Blass. 100—Kernan vs. Kernan. 101—Krakower vs. Lieberman et al. 102—Buell vs. Rope. 104—Irvine vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 105—Arvenan Company vs. Norton. 106—Zodikow vs. Kozicki. 72—Adamson vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—2182—In the matter of Gerhard Otterbeck, a supposed incompetent person. 2117—Schneider et al. vs. Traum. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell, impleaded, &c. 2030—Quintano vs. Smith et al. 1291—Solomon et al. vs. Federgreen. 1964—Simonnette vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 199—Berger & Hower Brewing Company vs. Gottschalk. 2139—Tietjen vs. Stern. 1668—Goodman, executor, &c., vs. Hartstein.

Regular Calendar.—1909—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1040—Rose et al. vs. Guischard. 1146—Seaman vs. Ticken. 1102—Mulligan vs. Jennings. 1261—Rochester vs. Marks. 921—Weinlich, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1183—Maier vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1082-1135—Howard vs. Somerville. 1233—Northridge vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1190—Von Glahn vs. Barrett. 1085—Toaspern vs. Toaspern et al. 1084—Grass vs. Grossarth. 222—Martin, Infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. Held 11th—969—Silverman vs. Simonds et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

179—Storck vs. Storck.

The City of Niagara Falls.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract, Jan. 31.

It seems almost an impossibility to impress upon some people that the Niagara Falls of to-day is not the Niagara Falls of five years ago. Five years ago this place was a village; now it is a city. Five years ago the village of Niagara Falls and the village of Suspension Bridge had a combined population of, say, 9,000; now, the City of Niagara Falls, which is the two villages joined, has a population, at the lowest estimate, of 18,000. This is not fiction. It is fact. The proof of the fact is the city itself and its growth.

Handles Pianos with a Derrick.

From The Boston Herald.

A Holyoke expressman now handles pianos by means of a derrick which can be attached to any window. The derrick is made in three parts, two of which are clamped to the sides of the window, and the third is used to connect the other two. A tackle is then used to handle the piano or other heavy article that is to be put into the house. The derrick is a new thing in the business, and it is of great assistance. The apparatus is attached to the window frames in such a manner that it will not mar the windows.

NOTHING FOR THE CHILDREN TO EAT

Father and Mother Sick—The Case of Mrs. Annie Gillen.

Police Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed Thomas, Mary, and Willie Mullen, nine, six, and three years old, respectively, to the Catholic Protectory. They were found by two agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in a bare room at 339 West Forty-ninth Street, with their father, Patrick Mullen, suffering from destitution.

Mullen was sick with grip, but had no bed, and lay on a mattress which he had placed on a table. There was no fire or food in the room. Mullen's wife and infant were in Roosevelt Hospital. Mullen is a tailor, but has had no work for several months. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Gillen and her son, James, fifteen months old, of 182 Allen Street, were found lying on the sidewalk in East Houston Street late Wednesday night. They were taken to the Tenth Precinct Police Station and arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court for vagrancy.

Mrs. Gillen told Justice McMahon that she had had nothing to eat since Sunday, and that she fell on the sidewalk from exhaustion. Justice McMahon committed the woman and child to the Island, but Mrs. Foster, the Tombs missionary, obtained their release, and going with them to their home, provided them with food. Mrs. Gillen said her husband, James Gillen, was out of work. Mrs. Foster said she would get him employment.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL REVISION

Meeting of the Commission Postponed —The Archbishopric Question.

The meeting of the Commission on the Revision of the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was to have been held yesterday in the See House in Lafayette Place, has been postponed for a week. The commission was appointed by the General Convention at Baltimore last October. Among other matters it is to consider is a proposed amendment to the constitution which would permit the creation of the office of Archbishop. This project has been debated a great deal of late, especially since Archbishop Satolli came to America as the Apostolic Delegate of Pope Leo XIII. The amendment, as proposed, however, merely makes such action permissive. It provides that if the diocese which takes in the City of Washington shall permanently give up the right to choose its own Bishop, there shall be an Archbishop there, the selection to be made in accordance with such regulations as the General Convention may prescribe.

The present Bishop is Bishop Williams of Connecticut, who holds that position by seniority. If an Archbishopric were to be established, the seniority rule might be done away with.

Bishop Potter is reported to be opposed to the adoption of any such amendment.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:03|Sun sets...5:26|Moon sets...6:34

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:04	6:34	12:00	12:21
Governors Island	6:24	6:55	12:20	12:57
Hell Gate	8:17	8:48	1:43	2:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 9.		
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SUNDAY, FEB. 10.		
Panama, Havana	.....	1:00 P

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Grain Markets and Light Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Weak—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

The grain market depended almost entirely on the news from the West, and followed all the changes made there, with the close showing an unsettled feeling, although there was rather free buying on foreign account, but the latest cables were weaker. Corn was much depressed early in the day, but made a rally later. Provisions were higher, but barely steady. Cotton followed Liverpool, and made an advance, with receipts decreasing. Coffee was dull and firmer with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57 @ 57¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48¼@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@ 33⅝
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn., X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.97½@ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3¾@ 4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	.. @ 9.80
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with the trading entirely of a local character and limited to ½@⅝c in the variations. The early market was firm at ⅛@¼c advance, on firmer cables, bullish Western reports, foreign buying, light receipts West, and local covering; declined ½@⅝c on weaker late cables, decline in corn, weaker West, and free liquidation, closing weak at ⅜@½c decline. Spot was in fight demand, with prices ½c lower with the options. Sales, 48,000 bushels, all for export, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 11⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, steamer, March 20; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, and 8,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 58¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅝c. ....Clearances hence, 52,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 85,917 bushels....Receipts, 86,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 41,776 bushels; in the interior, 84,720 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, with the opening firm at ⅝@¾c advance, following the West, reacting ⅞@⅞c, and closing weak at ⅛c loss, and only a local trade. Spot was dull and easier. Sales, 43,800 bushels, including 42,000 bushels steamer mixed at 47⅜c, elevator; 800 bushels do at 49c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¼c, special elevator....Receipts, 7,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 64,894 bushels; in the interior, 171,050 bushels....Clearances hence, 11,400 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,000 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened at ¼c advance, following corn and the West, but trading was dull and the close steady at unchanged prices. Spot were more active and firm at ⅛c advance....Sales, 143,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¾@36⅞c, for 22,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33⅝c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 36@40¾c for 70,000 bushels....Receipts, 3,150 bushels; exports, 395 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	57
March	....	....@....	57⅝
May	2,185,000	58⅛@59¼	58⅝
June	60,000	58¾@59¼	58¾
July	1,175,000	59¼@59¾	59¼
August	120,000	59⅝@60	59⅜
Total	3,540,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	48¼
May	620,000	49 @49¾	49
July	60,000	49⅝@50⅛	49⅝
Total	680,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	30,000	33¼@33¼	33¼
March	....	....@....	33¼
May	110,000	33¼@33½	33¼
No. 2 white—			
February	10,000	36¼@....	36¼
March	25,000	36¼@....	36¼
Total	175,000		

FLOUR—Demand has increased, and the market shows steadiness, with a fair trade reported. Sales, 13,500 bbls, including 4,700 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50@$3.65; 250 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.15; 300 bbls do, clear, at $2.65; 300 bbls do, patents, at $3.10; 1,500 bbls do, straights, at $2.70@$2.80; 300 bbls do, No. 1, at $2.30; 150 bbls fine at $2.10; 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.75; 1,700 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15; 1,250 bbls do, clear, at $3.30, and 550 bbls do, No. 2, at $2.45@$2.50....Arrivals, 6,798 bbls and 6,660 sacks; exports, 2,117 bbls and 2,132 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,680 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @....	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.60 @$1.70 for spot, and $1.50 bid, to arrive; 51@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.70; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56s for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 95c@ $1; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive, cotton meal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive, job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50 @90c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is slow and unchanged. Quoted at 9c for No. 1 and 9⅝c for fancy. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is not improved in price, but is having more of a demand. The exporters are willing to pay 26c for prime yellow, but they are not finding all parties inclined to sell at that. However, there was secured a lot of 1,500 bbls at 26c. There have been 200 bbls called prime, also secured at the price. Sales were also made of 100 bbls prime yellow at 26½c, and 500 bbls do at 26⅝c, but it is believed that these goods are something better than ordinary prime yellow, if not of a choice grade. Off grade yellow has 25¼c bid. The compound lard business is coming up a little at the West, and this is the reason for increased demands thence to the miss, with 6,000 bbls yellow, in bulk, taken on private terms, while 19c is further bid for a large lot of crude in bulk. The mills in the number of tanks they offer this market are not able to get a better bid than 18c, and they are not willing, except in instances, to sell a tbat; there were 5 tanks obtained at 18c, and 5 tanks off grade at 16c. Crude, in bbls, here is at 22c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is at 5¼@5½c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is held higher; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—Oil, opening and lowest 103½; highest and close, 103⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—While there was a decided advance at the West, and a full business done here in the way of speculation, yet the trading in cash stuff was light. The exporters did not follow the rise. They regarded it more as occasioned by the restricted movement of hogs, through the heavy snow storms, and were holding off for possible reactions on normal conditions. However, there was a liberal short interest, as a good deal of stuff had been sold at low prices. As the movement upward set in it came in to cover, and made most of the day's business. The close shows a slight reaction from the best prices. Pork had been at 30 points advance, but it lost 10 points before the close. Lard went up 15 points, and reacted 5 points. The trading here was small, by reason of the stronger prices. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 20,000 head. The week's packing was 315,000 head. time last year,

LARD—is strong, at an advance of 10 points, through the moderate receipts of hogs. Demands are smaller at the West for export, but there is more doing there in protecting contracts. Inquiry here for cash was unimportant, and the general trading was slack. Cash quoted at 6.97½c; sale of 250 tcs at 6.97½c. City steam was steady at 6.50c; sales of 135 tcs at that....Options—No sales: February closed at 6.95c and May at 7.10c. Refined is quieter. Continent at 7.40c and South American at 7.75; sale of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms. The West is up 10@12 points. February closed at 6.62c. May at 6.72@6.82c, closing at 6.77c.

PORK—Shippers here were quiet, taking up only 200 bbls mess, and at steady prices. The West was up fully 30c per bbl, with the shorts a little alarmed over the advancing tendency, and taking up fair quantities. The rise was made easy by the moderate receipts of hogs on account of the heavy snowstorms. February closed at $10.15; May was at $10.30@$10.50, closing at $10.40. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@ $11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$15.

HAY—Advanced 10@15 points, and closed 10 points better than last night. There was a good business at the West in short clears for export. The short ribs closed at $5.20 for February, while May was at $5.35@$5.45, closing at $5.40 bid.

BEEF—There is absence of material business for export. On home account trading is moderate. Prices are steady and unchanged. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@ $8.75.

BEEF HAMS have a light inquiry, while prices are irregular. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats have little attention, while prices are unsettled and easy. City meats meet with moderate demand, with prices fairly steady. Citypickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5½@5⅝c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c; Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 7¾ @7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅜@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS are firmer and more active. Receipts at all Western points, 43,520 head; same time last year, 39,573 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; market dragging; 5@10c higher; $3.90@$4.50; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,881 head; 10@25c higher; $3.85@$4.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,639 head; higher; $3.85@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; prospects higher; $3.60@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; strong; $3.70@$4.05. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $4.25@$4.50. Quotations there are 5@10 higher for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝@6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading still halts. The home trade is not inclined to buy over 4⅛c, while it finds 4¼c asked for city. The dealings in country were small, or 50,000 lb, at 4⅜ @4½c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is altogether nominal. There is no Western on offer. Oleostearine is quiet, but the accumulations are light, after the fair business through the week. City is nominally 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts advanced 5@10 points on foreign buying, with a scarcity of sellers, and the close quiet at 5@15 points over Tuesday. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was steady but very dull at 16¼c for No. 7, and 15½c for No. 8, without sales. ....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.35c; total, 500 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 750 bags at 14.55c; May, 750 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c; September, 250 bags at 14.35c; December, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 2,250 bags. Total for day, 2,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.50@14.55	16.20@16.25
March	14.55@14.60	15.90@15.95
April	14.40@14.50	15.60@15.65
May	14.35@14.40	15.45@15.50
June	14.35@14.40	15.15@15.25
July	14.35@14.40	14.95@15.00
August	14.35@14.40	14.65@14.70
September	14.30@14.35	14.45@14.50
October	14.35@14.40	14.15@14.25
November	14.30@14.35	14.05@14.15
December	14.35@14.40	13.95@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	209,564
Arrivals	....
Total	209,564
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,463
Total stock in New-York to-day	200,101
Total stock in Baltimore	18,737
Arrivals	....
Total	18,737
Deliveries yesterday	960
	17,777
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,187
Arrivals	....
Total	20,187
Deliveries yesterday	897
	19,290
Total stock in other ports	....
	37,067
Total stock in United States	237,168
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 6	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 6	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 6	107,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	238,000
Total	475,168
Same time 1894	497,313

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼¢

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21½
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Rocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¼@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21¼
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¾@19¾	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were more active and firmer, as influenced by the advance of 3½@4½ points at Liverpool, and port receipts decreasing; prices were 6@9 points up at the close and firm. Spot was steady and quiet, with sales of 154 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.44@5.45	5.44	5.42	300
March	5.49@5.50	5.50	5.45	25,000
April	5.52@5.53	5.53	5.49	6,900
May	5.57@5.58	5.58	5.53	56,400
June	5.61@5.62	5.62	5.57	21,000
July	5.04@5.65	5.65	5.61	3,200
August	5.69@5.70	5.69	5.66	5,900
September	5.75@5.76	5.75	5.72	1,900
October	5.81@5.82	5.81	5.78	8,900
November	5.86@5.87	5.86	5.86	100
December	..@..	..	..	....
January	..@..	..	..	....
Total				129,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3863	7975	2080	2391	1957	..
N. Orleans	9803	16111	12811	10334	5345	..
Mobile	599	1550	2413	816	880	..
Savannah	3301	1439	3624	3429	1196	..
Char'ton	1670	554	1065	893	1117	..
Wil'ton	144	141	104	132	134	..
Norfolk	1253	938	1142	880	375	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	1100	..	..
New-York	..	1547	2897	1066	1078	..
Boston	171	219	725	1481	336	..
Phila	849	57	61	90	25	..
W. Point	1063	898	1991	971	754	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	..
This day last w'k	22906	42050	34355	24186	35086	19408
This day last y'r	14247	24384	20215	6746	13403	14746

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market remains firm, but the trading is less active.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, yel'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The demand is only fair, while values continue firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5⅜@5½		$1.08@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	....
Head	6⅜@6¾		75@ 80
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was dull and easier, with sales of 100 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined was reduced 1-16c, but failed to excite trading.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also pay 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but 5@c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅜	@4 9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4 3-16
Granulated	3¾	@3 15-16
Cutloaf	4⅜	@4 9-16
Crushed	4⅜	@4 9-16
Powdered	4	@4 3-16
Coarse granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Fine granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Extra fine granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Con. granulated	4	@4 3-16
Cubes	4	@4 3-16
XXXX powdered	4¼	@4 7-16
Mold A	4¼	@4 7-16
Diamond A	3⅞	@4 1-16
Confectioners' A	3⅝	@3 13-16
Columbia A	3½	@3 11-16
Windsor A	3½	@3 11-16
Ridgewood	3½	@3 11-16
Phoenix A	3½	@3 11-16
Empire A	3 7-16	@3⅝
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16	@3½
No. 8	3 3-16	@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16	@3¼
No. 11	3	@3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16	@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 13-16	@....
No. 14 (net)	2 13-16	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Upward of 100 barrels choice marrow beans were taken by exporters to-day at about $2.32½, free on board. This tended to steady the market a little, but the jobbing trade shows no improvement. Medium are quiet and steady. Pea firm under very light offerings. Exporters have taken some red kidney, but not enough to give the market much strength. The firmness comes mainly from the country. Other varieties of domestic and all sorts of foreign beans are unchanged. Green peas steady. We quote: choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.32½; do, medium, $1.82½; do pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, and medium, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½ @$1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts continue fair, and the demand is disappointing. Holders of fancy stock feel fairly confident over prices, while the accumulation of other grades leads to some weakness.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	13 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	17 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16 @17
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @16½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—A firm market for fancy stock, with a moderate trade in small lots, but an easy tone for under qualities, and a fair supply.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@ ..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11⅝
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½

EGGS—A fair demand for choice and a firmer market. Receipts are larger than anticipated, but are expected to run light in the immediate future on account of the wintry weather at collecting points.

State and Pennsylvania	32 @32½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	31 @31½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	30 @31
Western, refrigerators	22 @25
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$3.50@$6
Limed	18 @21

FRUITS—Cold weather checks movement of all kinds, but the general conditions of the market are unchanged. We quote: Apples, Greenings, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $4.50@$5.75; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50. Grapes, per small basket, 10@15c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $3@$4.50; grape fruit, do, $2.50@$3.50; tangerines, do, $3@ $4,50; mandarins, do, $2@$3; frosted fruit, 50c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—The movement in evaporated apples on home account is still very light, and export buying is not large, shippers generally refusing to pay the rates asked; sun-dried steady; chops and cores and skins unchanged. Raspberries quiet and steady. Blackberries lean a little in sellers' favor. Plums and cherries dull. Fair trading in California fruits at unchanged prices; feeling rather easy, however. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Scarcely any game offering except wild ducks, and these are of irregular quality and value; choice heavy birds fairly salable, but light weights and common kinds move slowly. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, common kinds, 20@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Very little fresh stock in to-day. Chickens, roosters, and turkeys held steady. Fowls quiet and a shade easier in tone. Ducks firm. Common geese more than plenty and weaker. We quote: Fowls, per pound, 10@10½c; chickens, 8½@9c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED — Receipts moderate, demand fair, and the tone of prices slightly in sellers' favor, on choice qualities of most kinds. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, hens, per pound, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 10@10½c; do, old toms, 8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@ 18c; do, Jersey, 12@13c; do, Western, 8@11c; fowls, Jersey, 10@11c; do, State and Western, 9@10c; old cocks, 8@9½c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 6@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—A quiet market for potatoes on account of the cold weather, and some accumulations result in a slight loss of tone. A moderate inquiry for other vegetables, but a firm holding of all choice stock.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.37
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.12
Spinach, per bbl	2.00@ 4.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 75
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ ..
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.62@$1.75
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.62@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet but without material change. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@40c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Fancy grades are firm and in demand, but otherwise the market is quiet and easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@..	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
Bavarian, new	22	@25	
Bohemian, new	23	@27	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Offerings are light, with demand fair and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @13½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	13 @13½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11 @11½
Matamoras	23@25	9¼@10
Orinoco	20@23	11 @..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10 @..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	12 @12½
Galveston	20@25	9 @..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.. @..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	.. @..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.. @..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.. @..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	.. @..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Demand is very slow, and prices without change.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Acid— Common Hides.	All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.. @..	15 @16
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	.. @..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	.. @..	16